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Min. S. KANIN

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**ESTABLISHED 1887** 



Morris Draper, right foreground, headed the U.S. delegation at hotel in the town of Khalde, south of Beirut. Israel's delegation the Lebanese-Israeli talks that were opened on Tuesday in a is seated at the table on the left, and Lebanon's is on the right.

### Russia to Test New Missile, U.S. Sources Say

By Walter Pincus Washington Post Service Relation is planning to flight-test a is so the possibility that Moscow

ZEBMs in the 1979 strategic arms initation treaty. SALT-2. - launch, including emplacement mobile launching equipment, -\_ is been observed during the past w months at the Soviet missile st-site near Plesetsk, 600 miles

60 kilometers) northeast of Mosw, the sources said.
U.S. intelligence sources are unle to determine what the range the new missile would be, which crucial to the question of ether it would violate SALT-2.

The Soviet Union has been work-I for more than five years on two w, solid-fuel mobile missiles, acnling to a new book on Soviet ategic forces published this nih by the Brookings Institu-

> One is a replacement for the inmediate-range SS-20 mobile

ployed in various parts of the Soviet Union over the past five years. This missile would oot violate

The other is a follow-on to the intercontinental-range SS-16 mo-bile missile, which has never been made operational and was banned under terms of SALT-2. Its deployment would violate SALT-2 provisions, according to Pentagon The 1979 agreement has not

been ratified by the United States, but both Moscow and Washington have said they would abide by its provisions, one of which limited each side to one new intercontinental-range missile.

On Oct. 26, the Soviet Union tested-fired a large solid-fuel mis-sile, and Anatoli F. Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador in Washington, informed the State Department that it was to be his country's one new ICBM that was allowed by SALT-2. Thus, testing of the second oew missile, the proposed intercontinental follow-on to the SSwould be a violation of SALT-

according to Pentagon sources.
 U.S. sources said the missile

size as the current SS-19, a long-range intercontinental missile that new mobile missile as an intermediate-range missile, it would not be is larger than any U.S. missile, ingoverned by the SALT-2 limitation

cluding the proposed MX. The

new Soviet rocket was powered by

solid fuel, rather than liquid fuel as are all other silo-based Soviet

ICBMs. The oew missile failed af-

respond to a launch command. All

U.S. Minuteman missiles are solid fueled, and the 51 remaining old

Titan-2 missiles, which are being retired, are liquid fueled.

A nongovernmental specialist in nuclear weaponry said Monday

that Soviet testing of a new mobile

missile could be "an ominous

sign" that marks the beginning of a "new round of arms escalation."

He speculated that the new mo-

gets in the United States, Original-

Western Europe.

lation of the treaty. It also could be described as a modernization of the SS-16, which Pentagon officials argue would be a violation of SALT-1. Modificater the first of three stages ignited.

By moving to solid luels, the
Russians will be able to have more tions of existing missiles are permitted by the treaty as long as they missiles on alert and be quicker to do not vary by more than 5 percent in size and throw-weight from the existing missile.

provisions and would oot be a vio-

Pentagon sources said, however, that the Russians cannot modify the SS-16 since it was tested but not deployed. Thus, one Defense Department official recently argued, a new Soviet mobile ICBM would be an entirely new missile under terms of the treaty.

This may be the stick behind bile missile could have a varied Andropov's recent proposal for a reduction in European missiles," one source said. Yuri V. Androrange much like the present Soviet SS-11, which is counted under SALT-2 as an ICBM aimed at tarpov. the new Soviet leader, and Dmittr F. Usunov, the Soviet defense minister, both have said rely, however, SS-11s were aimed at intermediate-range targets in cently that the Soviet Union would respond to new U.S. missiles with



The Reagan administration plans to send a high-ranking official to Bucharest next month to warn Romania that it faces a major setback in its

# Israel, Lebanon Open Talks In Beach Town Near Beirut

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria, center, spoke Monday in

Spain with Yasser Arafat, right, chairman of the Palestine Lib-

eration Organization, and an unidentified PLO member.

For Israelis, Gemayel

Is Uncertain Partner

diate accord on normalization,

fearing that it would contribute to

further internal Lebanese strife,

which could open opportunities to

the Soviet Union for renewed in-

argued to their Lebanese contacts that only Israel is in a position to

render decisive help to Lebanon,

Internally, they maintain that

the Israeli government can contin-

ue to arm and train the Christian

Phalangist militia as President

Gemayel's most dependable mili-

ary force against other armed fac-

Externally, the officials argue,

The Israelis say that their argu-

who has the president's ear and

can argue and persuade him, who

reportedly conveyed his agreement

with the Israeli working paper. Of-ficials decline to name him.

Mr. Sharon's public mention of the document 10 days ago is seen

in Jerusalem as having embarrass-

ed Mr. Gemayel, who had appar-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

both internally and externally.

By contrast, Israeli officials have

fluence there.

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Negotiations

between Israel and Lebanon began

Tuesday in an atmosphere of un-

certainty about the ability and willingness of President Amin

Gemayel to reach an accord on Is-

**NEWS ANALYSIS** 

rael's major demands for security

arrangements and the normaliza-

Despite assertions by Israeli of-

ficials during the past 10 days that

dorsed a working paper setting

the Beirut government has en

forth Israel's main points, Defense

Minister Ariel Sharon is reported

to have failed, in a trip to Beirut

late last week, to get a Lebanese

Officials in Jerusalem now say

that Moslem figures in the Leba-

nese government, including Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and others, are resisting key elements

of an accord for fear that it would

damage Lebanese ties with the rest of the Arab world at a time when

considerable infusions of oil mon-

ey are needed for economic recov-

Officials in Jerusalem expect the

talks to take at least two months

and possibly much longer. In addition, there is a vague

sense in Israeli political circles that

the United States is somewhat cool

to Jerusalem's desire for an imme-

ery and reconstruction.

signature oo the document.

tion of relations.

### PLO, Israelis Held Talks, Kreisky Says

VIENNA — Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said in a radio interview Tuesday that he had arranged di-rect contacts between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel for an exchange of prisoners of

The reported discussions between the two enemies were the closest contacts that have been

Austria's chancellor, vacationing in Mallorca, Spain, said in the io-terview that families of Israeli prisoners captured during last sum-mer's invasion of Lebanon had asked him to mediate for their release several weeks ago "with the knowledge of the [Israeli] govern-

Mr. Kreisky said the issue was "so delicate that I do oot want to

say anything more,"
Israeli officials declined comment on Mr. Kreisky's remarks, beyond repeating the official goveroment positioo that "Israel has no direct contact with the PLO and never will,"

But an Israeli official, who requested anonymity, said if there were any contacts "it is on a purely humanitarian level and should not be given any political signifi-

Meanwhile, io an ioterview to be published in Wednesday's editions of the Vienna daily Kurier, Uni Avneri, a former Israeli parliamentary member, said a first meeting between a PLO representative, Is-sam Sartawi, and an unidentified Israeli opposition politician had failed because Mr. Sarrawi had turned him down "as sole conversation partner.

But Mr. Avneri, editor of the Israeli weekly Hanlam Hase, sald Prime Minister Menachem Begin had sent "a gentleman of the opposition who did not enjoy enough confidence from the PLO," ac-

cording to Kurier. Earlier. Abdullah Frangi, who heads the PLO offices in Bonn and Vienna, said the PLO had talked with Israeli representatives on a number of issues, including a pos-

sible exchange of prisoners. Mr. Frangi, reached by telephone in Bonn, told The Associated Press that the Israelis involved in the talks were not members of the government. Mr. Begin has insisted he will not negotiate with the PLO, which he regards as a terrorist organization.

However, the U.S. newsm zine Newsweek reported in its lat-est issue that Mr. Begin assigned an unidentified Israeli politician to meet with PLO officials in Vienna under Mr. Kreisky's auspices to discuss the release of eight Israeli soldiers being held by the PLO and Syria in eastern Lebanon.

"Prisoners of war are involved on both sides," Mr. Kreisky said, and I was asked for this bumanitarian effort and, of course, I made

Mr. Kreisky, who is Jewish, has tried before to play a role of medi-ator in the Mideast conflict. But

his sympathetic statements toward the PLO have drawn Israeli oppo-Asked why he intervened in this case, Mr. Kreisky said chiring the

broadcast that one should comply in a humanitarian request, "above all for the benefit of the families and the people."
Chancellor Kreisky said Yasser
Arafat, the PLO chairman, had

briefed him extensively oo devel-opments in the Middle East when the two met Monday. But he did oot say if the prisoner exchange

### Atmosphere Is 'Cordial' in First Session

By William E. Farrell

New York Times Service KHALDE, Lebanon - Lebanese and Israeli negotiators came to this battered seaside town Tues-day to open talks at which Lehadrawal of foreign forces from its soil and Israel hopes to pave the way for a peace treaty with its northern neighbor.

The talks, the result of intensive U.S. efforts during the last three months to get the two sides to sit down together, were held in a seedy hotel called the Lebanon Beach, a relatively unscathed place considering the damage caused to Khalde in fierce summer fighting. Until Monday, Khalde, about

live miles (eight kilometers) south of Beirut, was the site of renewed bloodshed during five days of exchanges between rightist Christian militamen and leftist Druze fight-ers. The fighting ended when the Israelis fortified the area on Monday with tanks, heavy equipment and soldiers.

At the end of Tuesday's session, a brief statement was issued saying only that an agenda had been discussed in a "cordial" atmosphere. The next meeting is scheduled for Thursday in the Israeli border town of Qiryat Shemona, a place frequently shelled from southern Lebanon by guerrillas of the Pales-tine Liberation Organization be-fore the Israeli invasion began on

The negotiations are expected to be tough and protracted. Hints of the divisions were evident in opening statements made hy the chief delegates on Tuesday.

The chief Lebanese negotiator, Antoine Fattal, a jurist, former diplomat and one-time acting director of the Foreign Ministry, praised the U.S. mediation effort and said that the United States had agreed "to participate fully in

its proceedings."
While the Lebanese have been speaking of the U.S. role as one of "partners" in the talks, the Israeli Menachem Begin prefers to call the Americans "observers."

only Israel can present a credible Mr. Fattal also referred to Lebadeterrent to any effort by Syria or the Palestine Liberation Organiza-tion to rebuild bases or renew innon's ties with the Arah world when he said: "Lebanon shall not undertake alone any action which may prejudice the extension of the peace process and security in the region; nor will Lehanon accept to ments have found support among jeopardize hy any such action the fulfillment of the historical missome of Mr. Gemayel's aides and advisers, iocluding one of his clossion it has set for itself within the est friends, who has been acting as Arab world." an intermediary between him and Israel, It was this confidant, a man

Lebanon's paramount task, Mr. Fattal said, was to secure the with-drawal of foreign forces and the extension of the government's sovereignty over the entire country.

Mr. Fattal and David Kimche

Israel's chief negotiator, differed in their public comments. Mr. Fattal said an armistice agreement hetween Lebanon and Israel that was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

### El Salvador Rebels Maintain Grip In Towns Army Has Relinquished

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service CHALATENANGO, El Salvador -- After nearly three months of intensified fighting, El Salva-dor's leftist rebels maintain a strong grip on a dozen towns and villages that the U.S.-advised army has relinquished.

Control of the towns in three

hilly regions has boosted the guerrillas' prestige among the peasants and given the rebels a rear area from which they can strike easily into government-controlled territo-

"The guerrillas have made real territorial gains" during their of-fensive, said a U.S. official who monitors the three-year-old civil war. "You have to say their offensive has been a success."

That "success" and the rebels' continuing attacks aimed at weakening the already limping economy appear to have reversed what the Reagan administration had portrayed as a decline in guerrilla fortunes. The decline has come, in this view, since an emergency dose of U.S. aid was allocated for the army this year and the rebels had failed to disrupt general elections

Rebel forces have obtained pardoran Army's preference for large-scale sweeps, followed by periods of inactivity, rather than the con-sistent small-unit patrols advocat-ed by about 50 U.S. military advisers posted in El Salvador, a mili-tary expert said.

Guerrilla strength traditionally has been high in the hills of Chala-

eral small towns northwest of here, ation Front took over several establishing a regular, open presence for the first time. In late November, Defense Min-

ister José Guillermo Garcia launched a 5,000-man counterof-fensive backed by bombing from U.S.-supplied A-37 Dragonfly combat planes and coordinated with a simultaneous sweep by U.S. advised Honduran forces on the other side of the border.

In the 10-day effort, the Defense Ministry announced. Salvadoran soldiers recaptured the towns of Las Vueltas, El Jicaro, Nneva Trinidad and San José las Flores, claiming that 232 guerrillas had been slain while 9 soldiers had been killed and 20 wounded Mr. Garcia announced that the towns would receive protection against renewed guerrilla pressure.

But before 10 days went by, army troops withdrew and the guerrillas resumed control over the towns and surrounding hills. As things stood last week, army troops rarely ventured beyond the Tamulasco River less than two miles (3.2 kilometers) east of this provincial capital to the northeast or the village of Comalapa to the northwest, in effect recognizing the area beyond as rebel territory.

A confidential Salvadoran Army report made available to The Associated Press suggests that the ministry's guerrilla casualty count also may have been inflated. The report said only 65 guerrillas were killed and 34 captured while 10 soldiers were killed and 115 wounded.

At about the same time the Chalatenango counteroffensive

towns in La Unión province at El Salvador's eastern edge. In response, Mr. Garcia on Dec.

4 organized another 2,500-man counteroffensive. Two days before it began, Mr. Garcia under pressure from Roberto d'Aubuisson, the rightist who is bead of the Constituent Assembly, announced that he was about to take "decisive" ac-

The guerrilla forces, however, were not eager for such a confron-lation and pulled back. Now, three weeks later, the army has moved back out and, according to a Salva-doran officer, the guerrillas are back in place.

Guerrilla movement in and out of La Unión was facilizated hy bases in the northern territory of neighboring Morazán province, a diplomatic observer pointed ont. Rebels have held half a dozen towns in northern Morasán towns in northern Morazán since the October offensive began and according to the guerrillas' Radio Venceremos, have organized the remaining population into a make-shift local government under "peo-ple's committees."

Mr. Garcia, following a line from U.S. advisers here, has contended that the remote Chala-tenango, Morazan and La Unión pockets are not worth holding permanently because the guerrillas main objective is to cripple the economy, whose wealth and nerve centers lie elsewhere.

For that reason, the 20,000-man Salvadoran Army is spread throughout the country, while the five-group rebel alliance is concennenango province near the Honduran border. As the offensive began oct. 10, rebel forces occupied sev-

### **Indropov's Hungarian Connection** Puality of His Mind' Left an Impression in Budapest

By R.W. Apple Jr. ONDON — In a oumber of s, the fortunes of Yuri V. Anyou have been linked to those lungary. Mr. Andropov served ae Russian Embassy in Buda-from 1954 to 1957, initially as

et Union at 60: World com-CE YOUR CLASSIFIC 100 voices. Insights, Page 5.

BUICKLY AND LAST ond-rank official, then as am-And idor. times.

ed by unrest, by the uprising 556 and by the installation of Kadar as head of the Hun-

it in his position overseting entral Committee's dealings

Andropov's tenure in Hun-

By David Binder

Mew York Tunes Service

MINGTON — By his own account,

My Whitney Straight always wanted to New York Thnes Service

nd of political knight-errant. Certained the release to do so: inherited mon-uperb education and friends in high in the United States and abroad.

the has lately subjected him to pain-

as related in the book manuscript

bocated on in an interview, he was a

Communist at Trinity College, idge, who was invited in 1937 by An-

Blunt, then a young don, to become a agent in the United States. Mr.

t did not say no, although be declin-

the man. The Hungarians know him well, and they are willing to talk. People in the Soviet Union have usually found it prudent to say nothing, or to hew to a prearranged line, in discussing the country's leaders

On Nov. 1, 1956, with the streets of Budapest blackened from bat-

decision to pull out of the Warsaw Pact, and by 5 P.M. Mr. Nagy was reading a declaration of neutrality

ehance to learn something about the man. The Hungarians know him well, and they are willing to the Soviet Embassy to lonk into the ambassador's complaints that

tle, with Soviet forces pouring into the country despite their agreed withdrawal from the capital, imre Nagy, the leader of the government, who sought to bring about change, found himself under pres-sure from all sides. He called Mr. Andropov to his office and de-

Areas and some state of the national guard,

Street investment firm.

Hungarians were sacking it, Mr. Kiraly, who now teaches at Brook-lyn College, remembers that Mr. Andropov assured him, "Believe me, general, the Soviet people are Hungary's best friends." He offered immediate negotiarions to

"Here was this man Andropov who clearly understood what was going on," Mr. Kiraly said bitterly,
"yet he pretended until the last moment to me and to the prime minister and to others that every-

discuss a new withdrawal of the

solutely calculating."



Janos Kadar

ment announced that it will drop hundreds of thousands of acres as possible federal wilderness areas.

### Kadar as head of the Hunn Communist Party. were the years that followed, adar began evolving his proof economic decentraliza nounced the troop movements. pirates, before they attack another ship, hoist a black flag. He was ab-The Soviet ambassador said he knew oothing of this but promised to find out. Some time later he agar began evolving his proof ecocomic decentralizaand Mr. Andropov, by then in Moscow was land gave his word that the influx of So-According to several Hungarian viet troops would be halted. sources, Mr. Andropov had al-But it was not. By 2 P.M. the in Moscow, was largely re-

ed the Soviet assignment to enter a Wall

government, stopped at the Soviet Embassy and talked for some time,

ready begun to make his plans for the country's future. On Nov. 1. Mr. Kadar, first secretary of the party, and Ferenc Munnich, the minister of the interior in the Nagy

■ The U.S. Interior Depart-

Nagy cabinet had made the fateful

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

# INSIDE

# merican Link to British 'Mole' Tells His Story

Instead be came to Washington, where, from 1938 to 1942, he periodically met a Soviet agent be knew only as Michael Green. Mr. Straight was desultorily employed in those years at the State Department, Interiimplication of other Soviet moles in Britain: Leo Loog, another Cambridge Communist who made his way into the intelligence serwith made ins way into the intended ce said size, and Guy Burgess, already long gone. It is a tale that makes John Le Carre's ocuvre of treachery look more like fact than fiction.

Mr. Straight, now 66, remembers his days or Department and as a speechwriter for President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He had no access to classified documents,

> been and done.
> "I knew by 1946 what I had to do, but the only question was what I was going to do about it." he said, sipping tea. "I started to go to the British." he said of a moment in the Korean War after he suddenly encountered Gny Burgess in Washington and real-ized he was spying for the Russians under the cover of a British Embassy post.

> "I started to go to the CIA," he added. "It was like standing three feet away from a fire in which somebody is burning."
>
> He went to lunch with his first cousin. Tracy Barnes, who was deputy director of

As Mr. Straight writes: "I needed one

that Mr. Straight felt a sufficient gesture was at hand. Sensing that if he took the job his past might be exposed, he told his story to Arthur Schlesinger Jr. at the White House, then went to the FBI.

Mr. Straight moved from his awkward res-taurant meetings with Mr. Green to White House dinners with the Roosevelts and the easy company of the young New Dealers, then, in the late 1940's as the editor of The New Republic, to the wrathful days of Sena-

liberal." Having published several novels and a

play. Mr. Straight says that "After Long Si-lence" is mainly an effort "to explain myself to my children and grandchildren."

ator furned states and abroad.

20 months ago, Mr. Straight was suddepicted as a one-time Communist ator furned informer who became strument that cracked open top-level as a special of commitment to communism as anything but a matter of dreary discipline or strict but he did provide Mr. Green with his own rtrument that cracke espionage in Britain. analyses of political and economic developcadre work. Rather it was more like an extended college bull session, the Communist The meetings with Mr. Green seem in res now sorting out the consequences of sclosure in the quietude of his suburanor in a memoir, "After Long Siwhici is actually an autobiography. cell convening openly io his rooms at Trinitrospect to have been relatively harmless However, when he was offered a post in the Kennedy administration, Mr. Straight, haunted for 26 years by his compact with Mr. Blunt, confessed to the Federal Bureau Of his green party card he says: "I threw mine away. I thought it was stupid." A later problem was how to screw up the be purelished in the spring. the water of months of accusations in spers, magazines and books, Mr. courage after the war to admit what he had of Investigation. L's minuscript is an effort to give his rsion—with a number of previously ished details—of a life divided bethe tighly public and the very clanter. The FBI was not much interested in his

contacts with Michael Green. What caught the attention of the bureau's counterintelligence chief was Mr. Straight's account of how he had come to be a Communist at Cambridge, his recruitment and his acquain-tance with Guy Burgess, a Communist mole in the British Foreign Service who escaped to Moscow in 1953. Anthony Blunt, after all, had held a senior British intelligence

post in World War II. After interrogation in London, the British told Mr. Straight that his story was the first substantive evidence of the treachery of Mr.

Blunt, who was by this time a member of the royal household. Mr. Blunt confessed. Mr. Straight's revelation also led to the the agency. "Please ask me questions about Cambridge," he recalls saying, "It doesn't interest me," his cousin replied.

> beckoning word or gesture to lead me on. Without it, I lacked the resolution to carry So it was not until 1963, when he was offered a post as an adviser on the arts and humanities in the Kennedy administration,

> He thinks he still bears the stigma of "an informer," he says, but he heatedly rejects suggestions that he was a "traitor," "spy" or

Much of his book is set in Washington, as tor Joseph McCarthy.

His boast is that, after shedding his Communist affiliations, "I remained a political

### A Polish Legislator Says Debt to West Will Increase by \$3 Billion Next Year

WARSAW — Poland's debt of about \$25 billion to the West will grow by \$3 billion next year despite reduced imports and in-

creased exports, a member of Po-land's parliament said Tuesday, "We envisage a surplus of ex-port over import with capitalist countries of about \$700 million." the deputy, Jan Kaminski, said while presecting a draft plan for economic recovery to the Seim, or parliament.
"Despite this, the debt will in-

crease by some \$3 billion." he said.
"It is the result of unpaid credit nts and interest.

In another development Tuesday, Polish news organizations as-sailed Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity union, for an interview they said he gave a West German magazine.

The reports repeated accusa-tions that leaders of the union had been in contact with members of Italy's Red Brigade leftist group. A spokesman for Mr. Walesa denied both charges.

Io the Sejm. Mr. Kaminski expressed little optimism about the Polisb economy, which officials in

the economy is generally known," he said. "There is economic imbalance, a high debt, low production level, insufficient budget, growing

measures to improve the economy, saying "there are many unknown facts" that could alter "the plans that have been coordinated and worked out for economic recon-The economic plan for next year

He also expressed doubts about

envisages an increase in the na-tional income for the first time in four years, as well as a 4-percent growth in overall production. The plan forecasts an increase in food industry production by 1.5 to 2.4 percent, but animal production is expected to drop. Lack of fodder has caused concern for the meat industry, although the present ra-tion quota of 2.5 kilograms (5.5 pounds) a month is expected to be

maiotained.

The two-day session is the final scheduled meeting of the Sejm be-fore a partial suspension of martial law takes effect Friday.

recent weeks have said bas "seized the Seim adopted two laws — one a bridgehead" toward recovery.

"The diagnosis of the state of but giving the authorities the right to reinstitute it immediately if oec-essary and the other outlining special government powers during an indefinite transition period to full

> lo a denunciation of Mr. Walesa, the army oewspaper Zolnierz Wolności quoted a commentary by PAP, the official press agency. PAP report condemned Mr. Wale-sa for an interview he reportedly gave to the West German maga-zine Bunte. A spokesman denied that Mr. Walesa gave such an in-

> "We highly value the Germans, especially because they help us particularly much," the press agen-cy quoted Mr. Walesa as saying. They extend to us the largest assistance. Tell your fellow country-men that we, the Poles, will not forget it.
> "The Poles and the Germans

know what suffering means," it quoted him as saying. "We, the Poles, at least constitute one oation in our suffering. Oo the other hand you, the Germans, are divid-The PAP commentary said Mr.

Walesa was "highly irresponsible" for commenting on the German is-

"Walesa most apparently is oot aware that he hits out at the mem-ory of millions of victims of Nazi bestiality by putting the sufferings bestiality by putting the sufferings of the Poles and Germans on a par," it added.

The Nazis occupied and devastated Poland during World War II. killing more than six million Poles, and Polish-German relations still are a touchy subject. The Walesa spokesman, reached

by telephone at Mr. Walesa's home in Gdansk, denied that the union leader had given such an in-terview or made such a statement. "I must say for sure that such an interview did out take place," he Mr. Walesa's priest, the Reverend Henryk Jankowski, also denied that Mr. Walesa had given an interview to Bunte.

The magazine sent photogra-phers and they took a lot of pic-tures of Walesa and the Christmas tree," Father Jankowski said. "But there was no interview.

Meanwhile, Trybuna Ludu, the official Communist Party oewspaper, revived allegations Tuesday that Solidarity had had links with the Red Brigades through Luigi and Paola Scricciolo, two Italian labor activists who visited Poland last year and who have been arrest-ed and accused of links with the Red Brigades. Such accusations have been made several times in

the Polish press.

Mr. Walesa's spokesman also denied that be had had any cootacts with the Red Brigades. He would oot even know bow apparently to the ambassador.
Miklos Vasarhelyi, Mr. Nagy's
press aide, who later spent four
years in prison, said, "it was Andropov who talked to him first,
and it was Andropov who persuadto get io touch with them if be

wanted to." the spokesman said.

Trybuna Ludu said the Italians also had links with the CIA and had arranged cootacts between Solidarity officials and U.S.

It would be interesting to know if Scricciolo passed on his experi-ence in the field of terror used by the Red Brigades to the anti-socialist underground," Trybuna Ludu

"Maybe the investigation will shed new light on the other details the connection between terrorists from the Red Brigades and ex-tremists from Solidarity," it said, teferring to the Italian inquiry into alleged Scricciolo ties with the Red

### Up to \$7.9 Million In Spanish Resort

alarm system and burrowing into the bank from an empty apartment above, the police said Monday.

posited huge quantities of valuables in the safe deposit boxes.

premises. They probably then spent 48 bours looting the strong boxes, the police said.

Impressed Hungarians rade Andropov and started being Mr. Andropov. He learned from that experience. He knows perfect-ly well that the crisis here, and sim-ilar crises elsewhere in Eastern Europe, have nothing to do with Western imperialists arriving bere and manufacturing difficulties. He knows that crises arise from within and have to be solved from within.

General Wojciech Januzelski, the Polish leader, at the Sejm Tuesday. At left is Zbigniew Madej, a deputy prime mini-

Andropov's Intelligence

(Continued from Page I)

ed Kadar to go over to the Soviet

From the embassy the two Hun-

garians were taken to the Tokol air base, outside Budapest, to Uzhgo-

rod across the border in the Car-pathian Ukraine and on to Mos-

cow. In a speech in 1957, Mr. Ka-

dar said he began negotiations

began" - the closing of the Soviet

pincers around Budapest.
It is widely believed in Budapest

that Mr. Andropov was one of the

key figures in persuading Nikita S. Khrushchev to install Mr. Kadar

as Mr. Nagy's replacement. Khrushchev himself preferred Mr.

Munnich, who bad fought in the

Russian Revolution and in the

viewpoint."

The thing about Mr. Andropov who know him is the quality of his mind. Mr. Berecz described him as a man "who thinks before be talks." Andras Hegedus, the Stawith "the Soviet comrades" on Nov. 2. "By Nov. 3, we were all set, and oo Nov. 4, the offensive linist prime minister of Hungary in 1955 and 1956, speaks of "an open mind, intelligent and oot merely

That counts for a lot."

We were Stalinist functionaries together," recalled Mr. Hegedus, who was trained as a sociologist. "We traveled to villages and farms and factories, talking to peasants and workers about economic and social conditions. We sometimes went to Moscow on the same air-

"He was different from most Soviet diplomats I have known. Most soviet diplomats I have known. Most 
of them think they know everything after they have read the papers, and they stay in Budapest. 
Not, Andropoy, He, had, a real passion to learn and to know — to understand - this country, and he was even willing to learn some Hungarian so that he could probe

diplomats in 1957; "to plame the Hungarians themselves. let alone the Western powers, for

South Carolina. While conceding that Mr. Andropov "was just a transmitter" who had to "clear with Moscow" certain decisions, Mr. Heltai told the BBC recently:

Ivan Boldizsar, the editor of The

New Hungarian Quarterly, used to meet Mr. Andropov at receptions and sometimes chatted with him in English. He put the matter of the Kadar succession much more bluntly. Mr. Andropov, he said, proved to Khrushchev "that the Soviet management of Hungary had been misgnided and that Ka-lar could best rectify the situa-

"In the end," Mr. Boldizsar said arushed the rebellion. But they didn't do it until Nov. 4, and the outcome was much better than it

Mr. Vasarbelyi, the former Nagy press aide, says it is pointless to describe Mr. Andropov as a hardliner or a soft-liner.

"I have no illusions about the man," he said. "He spent 15 years as the head of the KGB. He has had a long and successful career in the party. He is a tough man, but he is a realist. One can speak to him, especially on the subject of Central and Eastern Europe. Un-fortunately for us, Eastern Europe is the one area where the Russian ruling class, which certainly in-cludes Andropov, cannot afford to yield anything. In Cambodia, on arms, even Afghanistan, yes, bot we are their forecourt. One can only hope that Andropov's invest-ment in Kadar over all these many years will give us a bit of protec-

Hungary Bars Professor said in Vienna that guards took him off the train from Vienna.

### WORLD BRIEFS

### Bonn Assails Andropov Missile Plan

BONN (Reuters) — West Germany stepped up its denunciation Tuesday of proposals by the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, for ouclear missile cuts in Europe. Bonn accused the Soviet Union of trying to

missile cuts in Europe. Soni accused the Soviet Union of trying to detach West Germany from the U.S. ouclear protection.

Defense Minister Manfred Wörner said in a statement that West Germany would be exposed to the full threat of Soviet medium-range missiles deployed in Eastern Europe if the Andropov proposals were adopted. Last week Mr. Andropov offered to ent Soviet medium-range mised. Last week Mr. Andropov offered to ent Soviet medium-range inissiles to the oumber of ouclear missiles deployed by Britain and France.

But Mr. Worner said West Germany had renounced the production and possession of ouclear weapons and had to rely on U.S. protection from nuclear attack. Britain and France could not, and had no wish to, use their missiles to defend West Germany, he maintained. "The Soviet proposals are thus tantamount to detaching Europe, especially West Germany, from the nuclear protection of the U.S. and so violate the essential security interests of West Germany," he said.

### Afghan, Soviet Troops Fight in Error

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) - Soviet troops and allied Afghan forces mistakenly fired on each other in Afghanistan, and security checks caused traffic jams for several days during a major operation to halt guerrilla attacks in Kabul, Western diplomats in Pakistan said Tuesday. They said the security precautions in the Afghan capital were the most severe since Soviet troops intervened in the country in December 1979 to support a coup that brought President Babrak Karmal to power. Guertilas had reportedly planned to attack targets in Kabui to mark the invalidation of the country process of the country of the country in the sion's third anniversary.

The diplomats said a number of government troops were killed or wounded when the Russians mistook Afghan government troops for Moslem guerrilles and opened fire. Four Soviet soldiers were found dead in an empty building near Kabul airport two days earlier after apparently being hared there by resistance supporters, the diplomats said.

### Chinese Aide Meets With Moroccan

RABAT, Morocco (UPI) — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China and his delegation held talks Tuesday with Prime Minister Maati Bouabid of Morocco and then left for Marrakesh to meet with King Hassan II. During the third stop on his 10-nation tour of Africa, Mr. Zhao agreed to establish a committee of experts that would foster increased aid to Morocco. Much of the discussion between the two leaders, bowever, focused on world problems, including the Middle East and the need for a dialogue among Third World countries.

Moroccan officials said Mr. Zhao was sympathetic to Mr. Bouabid's policy of nonalignment. Mr. Bouabid said he attached great importance to the nonaligned movement and opposed any effort to push the movement away from its original goals.

### Judge to Hear Bulgarian's Defense

ROME (Reuters) - Two lawyers defending Sergei I. Antonov, the Bulgarian held last mooth for complicity in the shooting of Pope John Paul II, received a summons Tuesday to present their client's case to a magistrate.
The lawyers said they received the summons from the investigating

magistrate, Ilario Martella, who is leading the inquiry into the assassina-tion attempt by a Turkish gunman, Mchmet Ali Agca.

Judicial sources said Judge Martella would meet the lawyers within

the next few days. They were hired by the Bulgarian Embassy shortly after Mr. Antonov's arrest Nov. 25. Their appeal for his release was rejected by a special tribunal.

### For the Record

TEL AVIV (Renters) - An all-out 48-hour strike by Israeli civil servants for higher pay, the second in two weeks, has been called for Wednesday by the Histadrut union federation.

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida (AP) - John B. Kelly Jr., 55, brother of the the late Princess Grace of Monaco, resisted a robber and was shot in Fort Lauderdale, officials said. He was listed in fair condition in a hospital with a wound in the groin,

### For Israelis, Gemayel Is Uncertain Partner

(Continued from Page 1) ently told very (ew of his own officials about its existence. But the publicity, evidently motivated partly by Mr. Sharon's interest in gaining political stature at home, also forced it onto the table, in effect, possibly reducing the danger

of its simply fading from sight. The document is reportedly ed on a cabinet resolution of Oct. 11, setting forth Jerusalem's desires for a signed agreement with Lebanon. Its provisions cover three broad areas: normalization, security arrangements within 25 miles (40 kilometers) of Israel's northern border and the withdraw al of Isracli, Syrian and PLO

The Israeli goal at this stage is the creation of a de facto peace and the skeleton of a diplomatic relationship, including an Israeli representational office in Beirut the embryo of an embassy -and a

border open to trade and tourism. These exist now, more or less. An Israeli office is located in Baabda, a Beirut suburb, and since Israelis control the border, they allow some trade and tourism. About 2,500 Lebanese crossed into Israel during Christmas week, many in their private cars, according to the Tourism Ministry.

The security arrangements would apply to a swath of Lebanese territory reaching about 25 miles from israel's northern border. There, Israel wants no United Nations or multinational force, but only Lebanese Army and po-lice, without any artillery, rocket launchers, anti-aircraft missiles or fortifications.

Three Israeli-manned ground stations would be established to monitor troop movements, and Is-raeli aircraft would conduct reconissance flights.

Israel advocates a prominent role for the militia of Saad Haddad, a former Lebanese Army offi-cer who has received Israeli weap-ons since the civil war. One thought is to integrate the militia-men as a local unit of the Lebanese Army, although officials in Beirut are reported to oppose any role for Major Haddad himself since he is

Major Haddad himself since he is a deserter.

Furthermore, many Shiite Moslems in the south, who have their own leadership and self-defense force, reject Major Haddad, a Christian. This is likely to be a point of discord in the Lebanese-Israeli talks.

Israel has made the withdrame.

Israeli talks.

Israel has made the withdrawal of its army contingent upon the departure of the PLO from all of Lebinon and the return of all Israeli prisoners and bodies of Israeli dead. Then, Israel would begin to pull out simultaneously with Syria, officials explain, possibly in a two-stage withdrawal, beginning with an Israeli pullback from the Chuf Mountains to the 25-mile line as Syria withdraw from the mountains into the Bekaa Valley.

Jerusalem does not have a clear reading of the Syrian position. Israeli has information that Moscow

is pressing Syria to stay in Leba-

oon to deny the United States an easy diplomatic accomplishment. Simultaneously, Washington is reportedly pressing Saudi Arabia to offer buge amounts of money to Syria to pull out, money that Damascus needs to buy Soviet weapons to replace its losses during the war.

### Talks Open In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

concluded in 1949 had not been abrogated because "Lebanon did not resort to any belligerent action against Israel." Mr. Kimche, who is director-

general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, disagreed, saying that on "the eve of the Six-Day War in 1967, the leaders of Lebanon at the time declared their association with the Arab armies." He said Lebanon was also a signatory in Cairo to an agreement that permit-ted the PLO to set up operations in Lebanon that he said became "a state within a state."

He then added that "we hope to sign here an agreement which we believe will be but a step away from the full, final, formal peace treaty that we would like to see come about."

The final statement was made by Morris Draper, the U.S. special envoy who spent many weeks getting the two sides to the table at Khalde. Mr. Draper pledged U.S. assistance in reaching an agreement, adding: "The United States believes strongly that the legitimes of the control of the c mate security interests of Israel should be addressed and satisfied to the maximum extent possible."

"At the same time, the United States supports Lebanon's inde-pendence, national unity and io-tegrity and the restoration of full sovereignty throughout its territories," Mr. Draper said

### Jumblat Residence Attacked

Police said gunmen in a sports car opened fire on security guards outside the Beirut residence of Walid Jumblat, a leftist Druze Walid Jumblat, a leftist Druze leader, sparking a shoot-out in which at least one assailant was wounded. The Associated Press reported. Mr. Jumblat, who survives a car-bomb assassination attemport. I, was home at the time of the mid-afternoon attack bot we imharmed, aides said.

### ■ U.K. to Join UN Force Britain informed the United Na-

tions on Tuesday that it will sent an 80-man armored recomnais. sauce unit, currently based in Cyprus, to join the multinations. peacekeeping force in Lebenon; thus becoming the fourth nation to join the force. The Associated Press reported from New York.

### Truth and a Polish Press Agency Interpress Draws Fire From Foreign, Domestic Critics

By Dan Fisher Los Ángeles Times Service
WARSAW — Western correspondents trying to learn the scope of anti-government protests that took place after the dissolution on Oct. 8 of the Solidarity independent trade union got help from an

unexpected source. The official Interpress agency, charged with "shaping the image of contemporary Poland abroad," reported in its daily news bulletin that there had been strikes in three provinces about which the correspondents would probably not

have heard otherwise. Moreover, the daily bulletin, called "Review," disclosed that leaflets calling for demonstrations and a boycott of new governmentbacked unions had appeared in several factories in the Katowice coal mining basin in southern Po-land and that a man had tried to blow up a mine in the area.

Jan Glowczyk, the Communist Party official in charge of propa-ganda, reportedly said the bulletin had the tone of a Radio Free Europe script and ordered the publication suspended. Its censor was said to have been dismissed.

"They just doo't understand," an Interpress staff member told a Western reporter soon afterward, The party propagandists don't see that we have to give you five things that you want so you'll be PAP, lieve the sixth, which the government wants."

The staff member's remark revealed much about what is proba-

DIDIER LAMARTHE maroquinerie de prestige En première exclusivité, à Paris, les "Wiz" 17, rue Daunou

bly the East bloc's most unusual ress agency.
Foreign correspondents based in

Warsaw refer to the agency dispar-agingly as "Interrumor," but most of them find it almost indispensable in their work, if only to keep track of the regime's latest sales

Western diplomats say the agency is simply a government vehicle for the distribution of "deliberate disinformation." But they do so off the record because they do not want to ruin their own relations with Interpress.

The service is beaded by a former military intelligence officer who was expelled from the United States 20 years ago for "activities inconsistent with his diplomatie

Despite its reputation, the agen-cy seems to draw as much criticism from Polish government and party officials as from foreign reporters. For example, it is under investi-ation by the Communist Party's

Central Control Commission in onnection with a letter that was sharply critical of government pol-icy. The letter, written by a party hard-liner, was leaked to several Western correspondents. The party official protested to the commissioo that the leak was part of an Interpress plot to blacken his

Unlike the official press agency, PAP, which serves Poland's 2,500 newspapers and radio and television stations, Interpress functions almost as a public relations agency. It helps to arrange programs, provides translators and offers services for foreign correspondents. It also publishes promotional books and magazines and produces films. Its most controversial activity is the spreading of a mixture of rumor, inside knowledge, purported-ly leaked documents and pure mis-

information. But when it showed signs of seing swept up in the spirit of reform that characterized Solidarity's beyday Interpress was considered by Western reporters to be nearly as reliable a source of information as a truly independent agency. About 20 percent of the agency's 600 employees were mem-

Five days before martial law was imposed on Dec. 13, 1981, for example, "Daily Digest," which was the predecessor of "Review," reported that a secret government poil showed that 74 percent of the population trusted Solidarity's eaders but that only 30 percent believed the authorities.

The final issue of "Daily Digest," published on Dec. 11, 1981, reported that "soundings conducted in major enterprises indicate that factory crews were united in their support of Solidarity decisions" made a few days before. The martial law regime soon cited these "decisions" as proof that the union had aimed to overthrow Poland's government.

After martial law was imposed the agency had to fight for its life against critics within the regime who saw it as a nest of counterrevolution. Its activities remained suspended for seven months.

Director Miroslaw Woj-ciechowski's background in intelligence work may have been a key to the agency's survival. He served in military intelligence during a 20year army careet and served for a time as military attache in the Pol-ish Embassy in Washington. He was expelled in 1962.

Government sources said Mr. Wojciechowski's military cootacts were crucial in winning approva for reactivation of the agency.

While the atmosphere is more subdued at the revived Interpress than it was a year ago, some of the old spark remains. The agency has just co-published what is believed to be the first "Who's Who" in a Warsaw

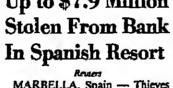
Pact country. The volume carries among its 4,000 entries a full list of the mem-bers of the ruling Military Council of National Salvation, of course. But it also has lengthy entries on Leeb Walesa, the Solidarity leader; Jacek Kuron, a dissident who faces a possible death penalty over sedition charges; and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, a former Solidarity leader in Wrocław who was sentenced Nov. 24 to six years in pris-po for illegal underground activity.

MARBELLA, Spain — Thieves took as much as one billion pesetas (\$7.9 millioo) in cash, bullion and jewelry in a Christmas raid on a bank in this Spanish coastal resort. the police say.

Four or five men spent the
Christmas holiday ransacking 200 safe deposit boxes in the Banco de Andalucia after ocutralizing the

Estimates of the value of the theft in jewelry, bullion and cash were rough, they said, since a ournber of foreigners had probably de-

They said the thieves had cut through the door to the main vault on Friday evening, which was Christmas Eve, with acetylene torches, which they left on the



Red Army in World War II.
On the night of Nov. 2-3, however, Khrushchev was meeting President Tito of Yugoslavia at his island retreat of Brijoni in the Adriatic Sea, According to the diary of a Yugoslav diplomat who was present. Tito argued strongly that Mr. Kadar would be more likely to attract a genuine popular.

cause be had served time in prisoo under the Stalinist government of Matyas Rakosi. "Andropov knew the opinion of Huogarian party leaders better than anyone else, and he knew the

In the Netherlands, corporations and orga

nizations with a staff of 50 end up eccount

for 80 per cent of total investments. Within

that group of corporetions and organiza-

was in position to support him." Janos Berecz, the editor of Neoszabadsag, the Hungarian par-

mood of the people," a close associate of Mr. Kadar said. "When Tito opted for Kadar, Andropov

ty's daily newspapet, has written extensively about the events of 1956 and their sequels. Mr. Bereez said in an interview in his Budapest office: "When the government the area to be set on the sequent between the sequent betwe changed, be stopped being Com-

likely to attract a genuine popular following in Hungary, not least bemore deeply."

According to David Irving's book "Uprising!" published last year, Mr. Andropov had his doubts about the way Polithuro policy unfolded.

Mr. Irving quoted Mr. Andro-pov as baving told a group of as-

the uprising, is not right. A minority view is that of Georg Heltal, then the deputy foreign minister, now a history professor at the College of Charleston in

"I'm sure that he had an absolutely free hand to deal with the revolutionaries, so the reign of terror in Hungary was the reign of terror of Yuri Andropov. It's bound to his name forever.

"Andropov was a hard-liner. After all, the Soviets came in and

might have been otherwise."

Reuters reported from Vienna that William Lomax, an English university lecturer planning to visit Hungarian dissidents in Budapest, said Mooday that he was detained by border guards and ordered out of the country with his visa can-celed. Mr. Lomax, an author of books on Hungarian dissidents

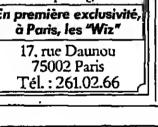
tions, the process of investment declsionmaking follows erratic pattarns of teams of executives, with varying (with the nature of the investment) compositions. Members of these teams are both general and top managers, as well as specialists and department heads. Thet makes advertising the ideal instrument to exert some influence on the Investment decialonmaking processes, most certainly so during the orientation steges of such processes. "Het Financieale Dagbied" has en editorial formula that makes the various members of the teams making the investment decisions read the paper. Consequently, the reach within the declaionmekar terget groups is usually very significant as compered with other media, and costs per thousand are low. The ebove statements are based on IDM '82, an evaluation of the results of DM '82, an industry survey of the socio-economic profile, reading habits, position, and competences and involvement in purchase and investment decisione. "Het Financieele Dagbled" constitutes, both quentitatively and quelitatively, the basis

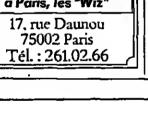
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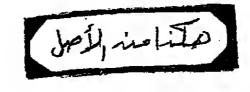
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THE DUTCH BUSINESS PAPER:



INANCIEELE DAGBLAD

The paper to do business with



مكزامن الأجهل

# U.S. Plans to Warn Romania DVer Planned Emigrant Tax By Bernard Gwettzman New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The Reagan as far as was known, nobody had yet to pay the tax because those eaving Romania since Nov. 1 al sea far as was known, nobody had yet to pay the tax because those eaving Romania since Nov. 1 al sea far as was known, nobody had yet to pay the tax because those eaving Romania since Nov. 1 al sea far as was known, nobody had yet to pay the tax because those eaving Romania since Nov. 1 al sea far as was known, nobody had yet to pay the tax because those eaving Romania sunton to vary and that the announcement of the properties of the pay to the to pay the tax and run the risk of lor ing the uniff status. Soon after the tax was an nounced, President Ronald Reagan sent a message to Mr. Casussecu that was personally de lived by the solf of differed from that of the part of the Warsaw Pact. Romania and Hungary are the converted to the Warsaw Pact. Romania and Hungary are the converted to the Warsaw Pact. Romania and Hungary are the converted to the Warsaw Pact. Romania and Hungary are the converted to the Warsaw Pact. Romania and Hungary are the converted to the Warsaw Pact. Romania and Hungary are the converted to the Warsaw Pact. Romania and Hungary are the converted to the Warsaw Pact. Romania and Hungary are the converted to the Warsaw Pact. Romania and Hungary are the converted to the Warsaw Pact. Romania and Hungary are the converted to the Warsaw Pact. Romania and Hungary are the converted to send a high-runking and converted to send a high-runking and converted to the Warsaw Pact. Romania so most most-last the converted to the Warsaw Pact. Romania so most most-last the converted to the warsaw pact of the Warsaw Pact. Romania so most most-last the converted to the warsaw pact of the Warsaw Pact. Romania so most most-last the converted to the warsaw pact of th

tial law government banned Soutial law government banned Soutial law government banned Soudarity, the free trade union.

An official said Monday that the
announcement by President Nicoise Ceanescu on Nov. I that an
education tax would be imposed
came as a shock to the administration.

come as a shock to the annual retrieval.

A few weeks earlier, senior to Romanian Foreign Ministry officials had assured Elliott Abrams, say the assistant U.S. secretary of state for human rights, that despite rufor more of such a tax it would not be imposed.

Under the new law, emigrants would have to pay in hard currency the full costs of their high school, college and graduate school, college as sum that

rency the full costs of their night school, college and graduate school, college and graduate school educations, a sum that could amount to thousands of dollars per person. In addition, the property of the emigrants would be confiscated without compensation.

Bulgarian be confiscated without the granting tion.

U.S. law rules out the granting of most-favored-nation status to many communist government that imposes an education tax. The law was written in 1973 in response to a Soviet education tax that was subsequently dropped. subsequently dropped.
State Department of

there was no question but that Romania would lose its most-fa-Romania would lose us mass vored-nation status if emigrants were forced to pay the tax.

and the Philippines.

PARIS - Half the French popu-

lation is taking a gloomy view of the country's economic prospects for next year, according to an opinion poll published Tuesday.

A majority of those questioned in the poll, published by the conservative newspaper Le Figaro,

Heart Recipient

Several Weeks

eava tha hospital.

To Be in Hospital

SALT LAKE CTTY. Utah Doctors said Tuesday that it will be at least several weeks before Dr.

Barney B. Clark, now in his 27th

day with an artificial heart, can

Dr. Chase N. Peterson, Univer-

Dr. Chase N. reterson, carried of Utah vice president for health sciences, said that Dr. Clark

"is progressing slowly but satisfac-torily." But he said physicians were viewing Dr. Clark's recovery

Dr. Peterson said that before

Dr. Clark could leave the hospital

he would need "enough strength to

facility that could house him." Dr.

Clark, 61, remained in serious but stable condition Tuesday, a hospi-

Housing modified for the com-pressor that drives Dr. Clark's

take care of his own occds and a

"in terms of weeks, not days."

In a Look at 1983, a Survey Finds

Optimism in Greece, S. Korea, U.S.

LONDON — The Greeks and South Koreans are the most optimistic about 1983 while the Peruvians and Belgians show the most

pessimism, according to a poll published Tuesday.

The survey was taken for the Daily Telegraph by Gallup International in the closing months of 1982. It found that Americans

were the most optimistic among citizens of major Western indus-trial powers that next year will be better than 1982.

Greece and Britain were the only West European countries with more optimists than pessimists, the newspaper reported. Three

years ago in a similar poll, British citizens were the most pessimis-tic, the Telegraph said.

Opamiata outnumbered pessions by 41 percent in Greece, 37

percent in South Korea, 30 percent in Colombia, 18 percent in the United States, Costa Rica and Brazil, 17 percent in India, 13 percent in Britain, 10 percent in Canada and 3 percent in Japan

Pessimists outnumbered optimists by 55 percent in Peru, 53

percent in Belgium, 48 percent in Luxembourg, 39 percent in Austria, 33 percent in Denmark and Holland, 32 percent in Ireland, 29 percent in Italy, 24 percent in France, 15 percent in Portugal

Are Gloomy About '83

said 1982, the first full year of gov-ernment by the left, has been a bad one for France. The survey was

cooducted by Sofres, a French

polling organization.

Most respondents said they expected inflation to remain high.

purchasing power to fall and unemployment to rise in 1983. A poll published Monday by an-

other rightist daily. Le Quotidien de Paris, said most people did not expect Socialist policies to be proven effective next year. This opinion

was balanced by a 52-percent ma-jority who said they thought So-cialist government could eventual-ly be made to work in France.

ally favors the government, showed that the popularity of Pres-ident François Mitterrand and his

government was at its lowest level

since Mr. Mitterrand won the presidency in May 1981.

The surveys came three months before nationwide municipal elec-tions that will serve as a major test

for the government. Le Figaro said only 9 percent of those interviewed

in its poli expected a clear victory

for the left in those elections, while

32 percent forecast a triumph for

of those questioned expected 1983 to be a bad year for France, while

15 percent expected it to be a good

one. Twenty-six percent said they thought it would be an average

Le Figaro said many of those

questioned regarded a four-month wage and price freeze that ended

in October and a devaluation of the franc in June as the two most

important domestic events of 1982.

The sharp rise in the valua of the

The poll in Le Figaro said half

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to meet with a special envoy. As a result, it is now planned for Law-rence S. Eagleburger, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, to visit Bucharest oext month.

Several administration officials said there were signs, such as the assurances given to Mr. Abrams in October, that the move to impose the special tax was taken by Mr. Ceausescu against the recommendations and knowledge of the Foreign Ministry.

In addition, the U.S. Embassy in Romania was recently informed that Corneliu Bogdan, a former ambassador to the United States who was believed to be Mr. Ceausescu's chief adviser on rela-tions with Washington, was re-

Embassy officials believe this may have been because of his unhappiness with the tax, officials in Washington said. But it may also be related to a desire of one of his daughters to emigrate to the United States.

Another of Mr. Bodgan's daughters is married to an American and lives in the United States. Some officials say they believe

was concerned about signs of in-creased repression in the country and delays in granting visas. Con-gress went along with the exten-sion after it was assured that Romania would take steps to ease emigration rules.

The largest single group of Romanian citizens emigrating are ethnic Germans, who have been leaving at the rote of about 12,000 a year for West Germany. About ,000 Jews have been leaving each year for Israel About 2,400 Romanians bave gone to the United States yearly.

Romania has had special rela-tions with the United States because in the 1960s it was the first East European state to establish diplomatic relations with West Germany; it did not join in the anti-Chinese campaign launched by Moscow; it alone of the East Europeans retained relations with Israel after the 1967 war; and it has refused to follow Moscow's lead on a number of Warsaw Pact

But Romania has regularly been condemned by rights groups for al-leged violations of burnan rights.

### Reagan Puts **New Jersey Back in Fleet**

LONG BEACH, California -President Ronald Reagan on Tuesday recommissioned the New Jersey, a World War II battleship, as part of his goal of "rearming with The modernization of the

58,000-ton, 887-foot vessel, which can cruise at 35.5 knots, included installation of eight launchers for Tomahawk missiles, advanced communications equipment, and the reactivation of 16-inch gun turrets and 5-inch mounts. The renovation cost \$326 mil-

29 percent in Italy, 24 percent in France, 15 percent in Portugal and 14 percent in Australia.

Tallal Poll Says Many French

Tallal Poll Says Many French

Tallal Poll Says Many French

cut supply lines of other nations and prevent the Western and from reaching each other in war. prevent the Western allies

The New Jersey was launched Dec. 7 1942, a year after the Japa-nese attack on the Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor. It has been taken in and out of service three times.

Mr. Reagan said the refitting work was completed "on budget, on schedule and with the maximum cost-effective application of high technology to existing assets." He said that in the 1970s the United States decreased military

spending by 22 percent and the Navy's fleet shrank from more than 1,000 ships to 453. "Potential adversaries saw this unilateral disarmament, which was matched in all the other services. as a sign of weakness and lack of the will occessary to protect our way of life," he said.

A poll by the Louis Harris or-ganization, published Dec. 16 in Le Matin, a newspaper that gener-The New Jersey is the first of four similar ships Mr. Reagan wants to return to active duty. The

others are the Iowa, the Missouri and the Wisconsin. Critics questioned just bow ef-

Critics questioned just bow effectiva they would be.

"There are other, cheaper ways to get guppower on a ship," said Norman Polmar, a writer and consultant to the naval and aerospace industries. "We're talking about 1,800 people to tote around 9 guns or 40 missiles. It's not cost effective."

leffrey Record, a military annlyst with the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, said: "I don't think there is anything inherently stupid or wasteful about bringing out older ships. But if they are used only as battleships, it is hard to make a case for them."

But a senior naval officer said the New Jersey is now "the most modern warship in the world." Rear Admiral Walter T. Piotti Jr., director of the Navy's surface war-fare division, said the improvements give the ship "a war-fighting competence relevant to the 1980s and beyood." dollar, which the government has blamed for many of France's diffi-culties, was regarded as one of the most significant foreign develop-

### Man Is Executed in Beijing United Press International

BELING — An actor who pushed a child and a policewoman into the path of a subway train was executed here Tuesday, Xinhua and the country of t onto the tracks in a Beijing station Oct. 9, but that she was struck by a train and suffered a broken spine.



efforts Tuesday at the presidential palace in Manila after a Christmas tree caught fire in Heroes Hall. The flames were under control within 10 minutes and there were no injuries, the Philippine government said. More than 24 fire trucks eventually arrived at the scene.

### U.S. Will Drop Wilderness Status For Thousands of Protected Acres

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Interior Department has announced that it will drop hundreds of thousands of acres oow managed by its Bureau of Land Management as possible federal wilderness areas. Most of the acreage is in the West and Southwest

The department also said Monday that it would "re-inventory" millions of other acres of its wilderness study areas to see if they should also be eliminated from consideration as official wilderness

The ruling by the department's solicitor said the decision did not mean that the lands would automatically be opened to "multiple use" or that they might oot be someday considered again for the wilderness system. Some might be considered for other special status such as scenic areas or historic trails, the department said.

But the decision does remove the special protections that prohi-bited oil and gas drilling and other development in the wilderness

was based on decisions by the In-terior Board of Land Appeals that questioned the legal qualifications of the lands for inclusion in the

ruling was simply the latest exam-ple of Interior Secretary James G. Watt's bostility to the federal wildemess system. They also said that the action was deliberately taken after Congress adjourned because Congress had repeatedly demonstrated its determination to protect the federal wilderness areas.

acres (32 million hectares) of fedcral wilderness lands plus 20 mil-lion acres managed by the Forest Service and 24 million acres managed by the Bureau of Land Manoo which of the study lands to in-

reas of Land Management study areas. Under the ruling all these areas of 5,000 or fewer acres will

acres of "split estate," areas where the surface is owned by the federal government but the subsurface rights are owned by states, corporations or individuals. These areas are contained within 106 wilderness study areas in the same states except for California and Idaho. The 106 areas total 3.6 million

Finally, the department said it would also re-examine wilderness study areas of more than 5,000 acres contiguous with other federal lands to see if they merited classifi-

### To Include Aides Of Carter, Ford

PHOENIX, Arizona - President Ronald Reagan will appoint defense secretaries who served under two former presidents, Jimmy Carter and Gerald R. Ford, to a oew advisory group that is to recommend a basing system for the controversial MX missile, according to administration sources.

The sources said Monday that Harold Brown, who served as Mr. appointed to the commission. President Reagan probably will announce the membership of tha group Tuesday in Long Beach, California, Larry M. Speakes, the White House deputy press secre-tary, said Monday.

Mr. Resgan decided to appoint

the group after the recent postelec-

### areas by Monday's action and up to another 5.1 million acres could cation as wildernesses on their own

merit instead of being so designat-

The department offered oo acre-

age figures for that category other

than to say it takes in 70 units in

nine Western and Southwestern

states. But conservationists said

these areas involved more than 1.5

Thus more than 800,000 acres

WASHINGTON - The Interior

Department has given gave a New

Mexico oil company approval to drill for natural gas in a wilderness

refuge, six weeks after the firm set off an uproar among environmen-

talists by bulldozing and drilling in

Interior Department officials had refused to October to issue a

drilling permit to Yates Petroleum

Co. of Artesia, New Mexico, and a federal judge ordered the company

last month to abandon its well in

the Salt Creek Wilderness of New Mexico's Bitter Lake Wildlife Re-

At the time, a congressional ban

prohibited the Interior Department from granting oil and gas leases in wilderness areas. But that

ban, imposed by the Congress last fall, was altered during the pos-

telection session to allow energy.

the area without a permit.

Firm That Explored Without Permit

Gets Gas-Drilling Rights to U.S. Land

ness system.

will be deleted as wilderness study

million acres.

ed to protect the adjacent lands.

study areas.

The department said its ruling

wilderness system.
Conservationists said Monday's

agement that are being studied as possible additions to the wilderness system. Congress will decide cloda after the Interior Depart-ment makes its recommendations. Monday's ruling affects the Bu-

be deleted from further study. These add up to 158 study areas aggregating 340,526 acres in Ari-zona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoning. The department is also eliminat-ing from further study 464,975

acres, which the Interior Department said it will now re-examine to see if they still qualify as potential wildernesses after the split estate areas are removed.

# Reagan MX Panel

Carter's secretary of defense, and James R. Schlesinger, Mr. Ford's first defense secretary, would be

Congress approved \$2.5 billion for MX research and development but denied production funds.

### Youthful Censors Have Last Word in Nicaragua A 24-Year-Old Leads Effort to Keep

Press in Line With Sandinist Thought

By Edward Cody

Washington Past Service
MANAGUA — The people of Nicaragua, it was recently decided, should not read about adjustment problems suffered by Palestinian youths training in the Soviet Uo-

Nor should they read about U.S. intelligence estimates that Cuban troop strength in Angola has risen, or about a call for elections and more liberty in their own country from the Nicaraguan ambassador to Washingtoo.

Assigned to make these decisions for the people was Nelba Blandon, 24, who graduated in law from the University of Leon in 1980 and bas been the country's chief censor sioce the Sandinist government decreed a state of emergency March 15. "I would not like it if I were a

journalist and my work was cen-sored," she said in an interview. "But unfortunately the history of our last three years bas shown us that the newspapers have led us into genuinely dangerous situatioos. In the three years since our revolution some media have provoked disorientation among the people, uncertainnes."

For the past nine months Miss Blandon and her youthful staff from the Interior Ministry's media department have had the last word, sometimes after consultations with superiors, on what ap-

pears in Nicaragua's publications. Their decisions occasionally have widely known results. Am-bassador Francisco Fiallos, for example, was fired Dec. 18 after he criticized the government in an interview that was kept from the Ni-caraguan public but found its way into the U.S. press. One of his main complaints was press censor-Most decisions have less widely

known results. Few Nicaraeuans or foreigners found out, for example, that writers at La Prensa newspaper urged an investigation aimed at finding out whether a Nicaraguan helicopter that crashed Dec. 9, killing 75 children and 11 adults, might have been overload-The editorial was censored, It was judged out of line with a gov-

ernment campaign denouncing U.S.-backed counterrevolutionary guerrillas whose attacks along the Honduras border were the reason for the fatal evacuation flight. La Prensa, an afternoon daily

under Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, is a special problem for Miss Blandon. It follows a policy of some-times pugnacious opposition to the leadership, accusing the revolutionaries of reneging on promises of political pluralism.

La Prensa was also a major op-ponent of Anastasio Somoza, the dictator whom the Sandinists over-threw io July 1979, and was shut down several times by Mr. Somo-

za's government. Miss Blandon has fewer problems with Barricada, the organ of the ruling Sandinist front, or Nuevo Diario, which is openly enthusiastic about the government. But according to journalists at the two morning newspapers, both have had items censored by Miss Blandon's office.

"As a journalist, I cannot agree," said Xavier Chamorro, editor of Nuevo Diario, "We cannot agree. But we understand it. After all, we are in a war on the border."

Nicaragua's government and private radios and its government television news are exempt from prior censorship, as are outgoing dispatches by foreign correspond-

La Preosa was shut down three weeks ago for two days as punishment for having published a banoed article and shown "an anti-patriotic attitude" by passing along to foreign embassies articles that Miss Blandon and her staff had prevented from appearing in the newspaper.

Miss Blandon said the govern ment has a special quarrel with La Prensa because its editors "try to deny that there is a revolution io this country and that our interests are those of the working class."



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# TVICE AS FUNNY

### OR THE MONEY BECAUSE I'M SO CUTE I WOULD PROBABLY





be affected after the "re-invento-

ry" is complete.

John A. McComb, director of

the Sierra Club's Washington off-

ice, said Monday's action "is a

continuing illustration of the Inte-

rior Department's hostility to the protection of wilderness values. This will have a major impact on

development under certain circum-

stances within the federal wilder-

Yntes fits those circumstances.

Interior Department officials said,

and the agency's Fish and Wildlife

Service issued the company a per-

mit Monday. The change came in a rider to the Interior Depart-

ment's 1983 budget sponsored by Senator James A. McClure, Re-

publican of Idaho,
While the U.S. government
owns the surface of the wilderness

refuge, it does not have total con-

trol of the area because the state of

New Mexico owns minerals be-neath it. Ten years ago, state offi-cials granted Yates a lease to ex-

plore the area, but the company

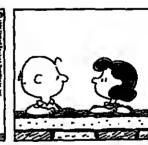
only applied for the federal permits this year. Before the Interior Department could grant the permits, Congress passed a resolution forbidding drilling in wilderness

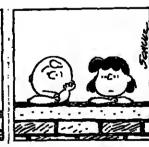












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The survey said 67 percent thought unemployment would either remain at its present level of slightly more than 2 million or would rise to 2.5 million.

Forty-eight percent said they expected their standard of living to fall. Only, 11 percent anticipated an improvement. Manuabile, 52 tion session of Congress rejected his proposal to build the MX inter-continental nuclear missiles and lob/Profession nounced. The news agency said the policewoman rescued the 11-yearbase them in a closely spaced 5ysold boy after the actor, identified Company activity tem known as "dense pack" at a an improvement. Meanwhile, 58 IMPORTANT: Payment must be coclosed with this form to validate your subscription. Please make checks payable to the International Herald Tribune Do not send cash. Pro-forms invoices are available upon request. Wyoming Air Force base. as Guo Weixing, 23, pushed him percent said they thought inflation

plastic heart could be found "withm two to three weeks," Dr. Peter-son estimated. "I would guess the imiting factor will not be the housing but his own strength," ba added. Dr. Peterson stassed that Dr. Clark, the first human recipient of a permanent artifical beart, was

tal spokesman said.

improving if only glidually. "He's improving if only glidually. "He's breathing on his own, and his intaka of food and liquids, juices, is increasing daily," he said.

Unsted Presistentational
COTEBORG, tweden — Five
Swedish a specifical bounded a
night off Lagos firing shots and
before making or with rolls of
Tuesday. United Press Intern

Attack on Ship Reported

would be between the government's target of E percent and 12

### 2 Aspects of Poland

As the Jaruzelski regime lifts some martial law restrictions and casts others into law. how should we interpret the emerging pattern of "liberalization"? Is General Jaruzeiski acting from a position of strength or of

weakness? A case can be made either way.

One view sees him firmly in control. Solidarity, and with it all possibility of organized oppositon, is seen as dead. The regime is moving with purpose and elan and a sure grasp of the levers of power. Behind it stand Warsaw Pact armies ready to move into Polish cities should the general falter. The Polish church, in recognition of the harsh realities, has quieted hotheaded younger priests and advised accommodation and patience.

In all, in this resigned view, Poles should be grateful for such freedoms as the general condescends to grant, and should get on with rebuilding their economy until Poland can at least repay the interest on her loans. Perhaps in a decade or two their economy might become a market-oriented success like that of post-1956 Hungary. .

The other view is that General Jaruzelski's position is extraordinarily weak. The banning of Solidarity in October set up spootaneous disturbances that severely shook the self-confidence of his regime and led him in short order to play every strong card in his hand - the random murder of demonstrators, the scheduling of a papal visit, the release of Lech Walesa, the nomioal lifting of martial law, the temporary relaxation of food radoning for Christmas.

Even Izvestia has recognized that the Pol-ish Communist Party has lost the cadres crucial to governing. In Poland the Leninist doctrine of the party as the fountain of all authority oo longer works. The crucial functions of maintaining order and directing policy are now performed by military officers and careerist technocrats, and even they need an occasional assist from the eburch. Instead of party congresses there is the sham legalism of special parliamentary sessions to announce major changes.

Moreover, this interpretation concludes, General Jaruzelski can see no light at the end of the tunnel. The Polish economy, now near collapse, has served its purpose of fun-

Today in America there are 12 million peo-

ple looking for work. Millions of other job-less people have either become so discour-

aged they have quit trying to find a job or

have taken part-time work until they can find

a full-time joh. Why can these people not find work? After all, there are still help want-

ed ads in the papers, albeit about 50 percent

fewer than two years ago. The trouble is that

many of the available jobs require skills and

education possessed by few of the unem-

ployed. Openings do occur in less-skilled jobs:..Even in the worst depression normal

turoover produces vacancies. But for most of

them there is a line of people waiting.

Recently in Los Angeles, about 1,000 people — some in upper-middle-class attire —

lined up to apply for five manual labor jobs. These jobs, however, paid up to \$1,380 a

month. Further down the heap are the menial

jobs that have become the property of illegal

society. When the immigration service

launched a drive to oust illegal workers from

these jobs last spring, employers claimed that they could find no other takers. Perhaps the

employers did not try very hard - iliegal sta-

tus makes docile workers - hut when the

Wali Street Journal tracked down some U.S.

workers who took them, they found that

nearly all had quit within a few days. Low

pay and barsb working conditions were part

of the reason. But so was self-respect. Stigma

attaches to the kind of work currently re-

served for aliens. Minimum level wages are

Perhaps that attitude partly explains why

women have not been hit as hard by this re-

cession as men have. But before you pre-

scribe a steady diet of minimum wages for

the unemployed, remember that the mini-

mum wage is now frozen at \$3.35 an hour. In

At the end of a process begun by talking to

Mr. Andropov it might just be possible to see

a nuclear-free Europe in which defense rested

on conventional weapons. That is, at present,

on conventional weapons. I hat is, at present, too distant and hazy a glimpse. What is of immediate relevance is to think again about the ouelear match in Europe and question whether it really is the mismatch demanding cruise and Pershing weapons on the Western side. We do not believe it is.

now derided as "women's pay."

**A Starting Point** 

**Searching for Jobs** 

neling Western capital and technology to backward Russia. Now that Hungary has taken over this role, Poland is a liability. With the Soviets loath to divert either guns or butter into his sinkhole, the general has pathetically little room for maneuver.

Which view is correct? Interestingly, both. The Jaruzelski regime is impressively strong relative to Solidarity. But it is weak in its ability to influence the Polish people and economy. General Jaruzelski can detain, defame or assassinate Lech Walesa at will, but he cannot arrest economic conditions more severe than those that unseated two previous heads of state. Nor, without the Soviet-sponsored equivalent of a Marshall Plan, can he offer bope to a young generation that has tasted freedom.

What Poland presents therefore is that most volatile of political situations: a widespread sense of popular grievance without institutionalized means for giving it expression, a democratic will without democratic institutions. Precisely because General Jaruzelski is strong relative to any competing source of power, he is alone the target of all unrest. His strength is his weakness.

Mr. Walesa, acting on a clear perception of this paradox, has offered General Jaruzelski (read: Mr. Andropov) a low-cost way to stabilize the situation. Instead of massive economic aid or troop movements he has proposed a political solution culminating in plural centers of power guaranteed oot by party fiat but by law. Mr. Walesa is willing to lend his considerable prestige to moderating economic discontent in return for what would be the first step in the East bloc toward representative government.

This, if the past is any guide, is the one thing no Soviet leader can tolerate. But Mr. Andropov may have a more flexible repertoire. As Soviet amhassador to Hungary in the years 1954-57 be understands that political concessions need not be permanent: One can use them to allow genuinely national leadership to become visible so that one can crush it later. The West, for its part, can make clear that a lasting political solution is much cheaper than the other options.

-- INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

terms of purchasing power that is about 25 percent less than the minimum wage in 1975.

After payroll deductions, transportation and

other work expenses, a minimum-wage work-

er clears less than \$6,000 a year, far below the

official poverty level for a family of four. Try providing food, clothing, housing and medi-cal care for a family on that and you will see

God knows many people who are trained

for and accustomed to better-paid work have

taken such jobs to make some livelihood any-

how. But this kind of drop in living standards

- especially after people have "paid their dues," worked their way up a bit higher - is

not something that the average American,

growing up in the prosperous decades since

World War II, has been led to expect. There

have been recurrent recessions to be sure, but

government intervention in the economy and

government insurance-type programs could

This time a return to ordinary times is not

in the cards. Government policy has changed.

And more is going on in the economy than

the kind of cyclic downturn that comes from

an excess of inventories or even an oil shock.

While no one was paying much attention, the American economy has become internation-

alized and a new wave of automation is

sweeping through both the manufacturing

and service sectors. This means more markets

for the high technology that the United

States excels at, but it also means that many

of the jobs formerly held by the country's displaced workers will, in the future, be done

by either foreign workers or robots. Without

substantial belp, the worker in search of a decently paid assembly line job is likely to be

The reason it lonks like that is that the ab-

solute power of the weapons concerned has been concealed behind arguments about rela-tive numbers. "The Soviet Union is not

naive," Mr. Andropov said recently, disarming a criticism which is not often heard. He

does not expect naiveté in the West either.

That is a sensible starting point towards a true zero option in Europe in which Western and Soviet interests could well be found to

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

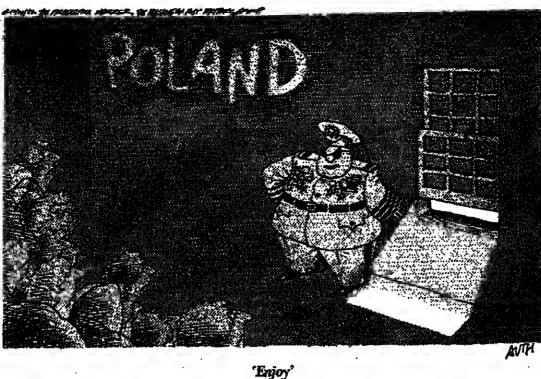
— The Guardian (London).

oo the road for a long time to come.

be counted ou to see everyone throu

sooner or later the jobs came back.

why breadwinners cannot settle for it.



### U.S. Links Worry Australians

By Pranay Gupte

CANBERRA, Australia — In this capital city of spark-ling monuments, wide boulevards and parks, the preoccupation of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's gov-ernment these days is with an unemployment rate of close to 10 percent and the inflation rate of about 12 percent.

But lately, more and more members of Parliament, defense analysts and ordinary Australians have also been expressing concern about another major issue, the reladonship between their country and what Australian goveroments over the years have called the nation's "great and powerful friend," the United States. The United States maintains more than two dozen ins-

tallations in Australia concerned with sensitive military communications, navigation, satellite tracking-and-control and intelligence gathering. This makes Australia host to more such American operations than any other country except Britain, Canada and West Germany.

The concern, as stated by Kim C. Beazley, an opposition Labor Party representative from Western Australia and member of Parliament's Foreign Relations Committee, is whether the United States is getting more out of the relationship than Australia is.

At the Strategic and Defense Studies Center at the Australian National University here, Desmond J. Ball predicted that "the U.S. connection is and will remain for the foreseeable future a fundamental underpinning of Austra-

lian national security policy.

"But the U.S. connection also has costs, risks and constraints," he added. "The inroads into Australian sovereignty, the likelihood of Australia being a ouclear target because of the presence of the American defense facilities and the obstacles placed in the way of more independent defense and foreign policies are each extremely serious organive features of the U.S. connection."

In recent weeks, there has been several protests at American facilities. Fueling the concern is the question of landing rights granted to the United States for B-52 bombers at Darwin. The U.S. and Australian governments insist that these planes are only on training missions and do not carry nuclear weapons, but critics contend that there is no adequate monitoring by Australia to insure that the bombers do not carry such arms.

"The question of the relationship with the United States is no longer only an issue of the left," said Fedor S. Mediansky of the University of New South Wales in Sydney. "What you are seeing in Australia is a shift in peaceptions that was started by the left but now has gone to the center. The consensus is still Pro-America, but with increasing reservations."

The liachpin of the military relationship is the so-called Anzus Treaty, which was signed 31 years ago. Under this agreement, Washington is committed broadly to the stra-

tegic defense of Australia and New Zealand in the event of a wider war or if those two countries are threatened. Mr. Mediansky says, however, that the selective with-drawal of American military power in Asia and the Pacif-ic has moved Australia further from Washington's strategic focus in the Far East. Moreover, Mr. Ball says, there is some question about whether the United States would be

"I think we are now relying more on ourselves — the buzzword in defense circles these days is 'self-reliance' he went on to say.

militarily capable of providing quick assistance.

Mr. Beazley asserts that the Australian government does not take sufficient advantage of its position in its military relationship with Washington. He notes that through the U.S. lacilioes at North West Cape, Pine Cap and Nurrungar, the United States is able to monitor China and the Soviet Union. American nuclear submarines call at facilities in Western Australia and Austriia assists in joint military exercises in the Southwest Pacific and in and-submarine surveillance in the eastern Indian Ocean.

The early-warning monitoring done in Australia, especially at Nurrungar, is valuable, and that service is about the most significant that any country outside of some of the NATO states performs for the United States," Mr.

He and other critics of Australian foreign policy ex-pressed disenchantment with what they call the Fraser government's acquiescence to American requests in foreign-affairs matters. For example, some of them say that Australia needlessly accepted a role in the Sinai peacekeeping force after the Camp David accord was reached.

Other constraints on Australia's foreign policy that re-

sult from the ties with the United States, according to rities, involve its relationship with the Third World. On the one hand, Australia is among the biggest hilateral donors to developing countries, but its position at times has been undermined by the military relationship with the United States, Some years ago, for example, when Australia endorsed

proposal to establish the "Indian Ocean as a zone of ace," Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India wondered publicly how Australia could play an effective role in doing so while it had U.S. facilities oo its territory.

There is also rising concern here that the operations of some of the American facilities have led to Australian involvement in activities 3boot which the Camberra govternment has been neither informed nor consulted:

No one is suggesting that the military relationship will end, but there is emerging agreement that Australia must huild up its own defenses and perhaps rely less on American promises and commitments.

International Herald Tribune.

### Can Rawlings Still Rescue Ghana?

leader, Jerry J. Rawlings has, for the moment, successfully crushed the attempted countercoup against his

year-old regime.

He has also, so far, managed to survive the defection of a oumber of army officers who were involved with him in staging the coup which brought him to power on Dec. 31, 1981, for the second time. He had previously wrested and beld power

for about six months in 1979. The question is where Mr. Rawlings goes from here? His regime is clearly in difficuldes. There are no signs of improvement in the situation in Ghana: its economy remains par-lous and its once dynamically active people remain gripped in a paralyz-ing malaise from which they have never recovered since the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah in 1966. Neither civilian our military rulers since that time have been successful in rescuing the once-bright hope of Africa from its economic and poliocal decline

In his second period of office, Mr. Rawlings still has only two achieve-ments to his credit. The first has been to deal tirmly, though not yet alto-gether effectively, with corruption and smuggling across the country's borders. However, unlike his first brief and sanguinary period of rule, he has this time avoided executing the corrupt. They have been tried in court and given prison sentences. By Colin Legum

His second success was to rekindle some of the earlier enthusiasm and optimism among young Ghanaians, who have volunteered to work in the countryside. But this initial enthusiasm is sadly waning.

Faced with his recent setbacks and the failure to get Ghana moving again, it seems unlikely that a dynamic, dedicated leader like Mr. Rawlings will simply try to hang on to power for the sake of power. The choice that faces him is either to move in a new policial direction or to face the con-tinuing break up of his Provisional National Defense Council.

In this situation the most influential intellectual among Mr. Rawlings' group of advisers is Emmanuel Hansen, who holds the important post of secretary of the defense council. Mr. Hansen is a committed Marxist.

His views about the situation in Ghana appear in the latest issue of the "Journal of African Marxists." "What is significant about Rawlings' second intervencion," Mr. Han-sen writes, "is that it is a coup with revolutionary import. It is the unfolding of the revolution which is now

firmly on the agenda." He gives particular importance to the "people's defense committees" that have been set up in the urban and rural areas, "charged with the

task of defending the revolucion." These committees are expected to eep watch over "the corrupt practices of the petty bourgeois."

Mr. Hansen then goes on to say that "The regime has also managed to attract to itself a group of radical academics whose advice it relies upon to resolve the contradictions in Ghanaian society and to put into effect programs to disengage the country from international capitalism and omination of finance capital.
"It is this class base of the regime

and the recognicion by the leadership that the contradictions cannot be solved within the structure of the neocolony which leads one to think that the present regime provides conditions for a meaningful change in Ghanaian society."

However, with many years of pobtical experience behind him, Mr. Hansen is not just a starry-eyed academic. He sensibly warns that although the signs are propitious for revolutionary changes to occur, these will not be ac-complished easily.

Mr. Hansen, like Mr. Rawlings, is a deeply committed politician. It is unlikely that he would choose to remain as the regime's principal adviser if his advice were not accepted. He is therefore a man to watch for clues as to whether Mr. Rawlings will tranfervor into Marxist policies.

# Russians Refusing To Look at History

By Joseph Kraft

MOSCOW — "I certainly hope triotic War" and the venture into space all fit into the category of right stuff. But politics is different.

The 60th anniversary last week pov would use the 60th anniversary celebrations here last week to review Soviet history. As it happens, Mr. Andropov made almost no mention of days gone by in the major speech

he gave at the Kremlin on Tuesday. For the past of the Soviet Union is an awkward subject. The regime is reluctant to look hack, and the reluctance expresses both its strength in resisting challenge, and its weakness in solving basic national problems.

The uncertain status of previous leaders provides one major reason for not summoning up recollections of things past. Lenin, and Lenin alone, is honored as the patron saint of the first Socialist state. The delegates from all over Russia, and from 130 foreign countries, who came here last week for the ceremonies saw only his portrait on display as they drove across the Moscow River en toute from the airport to the Kremlin.

Stalin presents a case in hot dispute. His terror tactics are openly denounced by many Russians, and a play now on the boards features Len-in's last testament with its warning about "too much power" going to Stalin. But Russian hard hats are said to cherish pictures of Stalin. Moves to refurbish his memory still command

apport inside the party.

Khrushchev is praised by many for his boldness in exposing the excesses of Stalinism. A new book by the independent political analyst, Roy Medvedev, that extols Khrushchev has just been published bere in an English edition. But Khrushchev is widely deplored as — in the words of one party figure — "the kind of leader who couldn't make the slightest move without shaking the whole world." Mr. Andropov, who owes his big rise to Khrushchev, did not feel easy enough about his patron to say a good word for him.

Leonid I. Brezhoev enjoys the kind of ritual praise given to those still warm in the grave. A plaque has been placed at his residence on Kutuzovsky Prospekt, and a movie about him was broadcast oo television on Dec. 19, his birthday.

But Mr. Andropov beat out Mr. Brezhnev's protégé, Konstantin U. Chernenko, for the top position. Subsequent personnel changes, including new minister of interior, have replaced Brezhnev men with Andropov partisans. So in deed, if not in word, de-Brezhnevization has already start-

Past events do not sort themselves out much more easily than former leaders. Major features of the national saga, of course, find general endorsement. The revolution, the indus-trialization of the '30s, the "Great Pa-

technically celebrated the establishment of a federation — the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics — that joined the Russian republic with republics in the Ukraine, the Caucuses and other places. Theoretically all the republics were autonomous and enjoyed the right of secession. In fact, they were brought together by Stalin, over protests from a dying Leuin, as a means of subordinating different eth-nic areas to centralized rule. But to this day the pretense of autonomy coexists with the reality of domination by Moscow.

Peaceful coexistence itself was a policy established by Stalin at least as carly as 1924. By then it had become clear that the world revolution foreseen by Leon Trotsky and other foes of Stalin was not going to happen. But, if only because an internal power struggle was involved, Stalin never conclusively repudiated world revolu-tion. Now Russia patronizes both the modern equivalent of world revolu-don — wars of nadonal liberation. and détente, which is the updated version of peaceful coexistence.

The New Economic Policy was a system of incentives adopted by Lensystem of incentives adopted by Len-in in 1921 as a way to elicit more food from peasants and more goods from workers. But to justify contin-ued party rule, Lenin and his follow-ers kept alive the doctains of the dic-tatorship of the professiat, which they ascribed to Karl Marx. To this day, a running conflict speet on heday, a running conflict goes on be-tween reformers, who keep trying to improve output with incentives, and the party apparatus, which seeks to run the economy, and everything else, by command from on high.

As long as the past is not revalued. these dilemmas continue unresolved. Party leaders thus have at their disposal a doctrine that gives them license for whatever policy seems expedient. Their power, unconstrained by law or basic philosophic commitment, seems absolute.

But a doctrine so plainly the child of self-interest instills no faith. Ordinary Russians are increasingly cyni-cal and self-indulgent. They pose questions about poor services, inadequate housing and shoddy goods. So along with the absolute power at the top go a series of public doubts that Soviet leaders have found impossible to put at rest.

The new leadership under Mr. Andropov has unquestionably sensed the problem. Whether it can overcome the difficulty seems less clear, For, in general, the future does not tend to be mastered by those unwilling to face the past.

Los Angeles Times.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MX Solution

Frequently in recent weeks the International Herald Tribune has carried articles by prominent experts on the MX issue. Unfortunately this has war, can it not risk disarmament? robably not made this important matter elear to most readers.

Land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles have become more accurate and this makes a first strike against such missiles more dangerous. Most writers consider such a firststrike by the United States unlikely. The obvious strategy in these circumstances would seem to be to make the U.S. deterrent force safer from attack. by exclusive sea and air basing or by protecting land-based missiles with an effective ABM system.

P.L. VAN DEN BERGH. Gex, France.

### Bishops' Duties

Regarding "The Bishops' Letter: Noble Goals, Faulty Means" (IHT, Nov. 251:

Any Catholic bishop in good faith must oppose armaments and war (any war). There are no conditions, no "ifs" or "buts" and "unilateral" is a political term, irrelevant in a discus-

DIANE SMITH GAECHTER.

### U.S. Missile Policy

Regarding "Russians Offer Cuts in fissiles: U.S. Wary" (IHT, Dec. 13): If by negotiation we mean "to dis-cuss with a view to settlement or compromise," the Soviets are negoti-ating and the U.S. is not.

By oot budging from the so-called zero-option, the U.S. demands unitateral removal of Soviet weapons in exchange for nondeployment of new U.S. missiles of a totally different sort. By offering to reduce their force to the lowest level since the 1960s, the Soviets have shifted significantly from their opening position. That is negotiation. The claim that this proposal would still allow for Soviet medium-range missiles while the U.S. has none is ridiculous, based as it is on misleading distinctions between weapon systems. Submarines capable of obliterating vast areas of the U.S.S.R. are deployed in European waters, and U.S. bombers fly European skies. By U.S. insistence, these and the entire nuclear arsenals of Britian and France are not taken into account in establishing the relative

strengths of the two sides. The U.S.S.R. has proposed measures leading to a "real zero-option" as a step toward freeing Europe from all tactical and medium-range weapons. Such proposals merit serious consideration. Instead, the U.S. ig-nores or rejects them out of hand. thus ensuring that the talks are unsuccessful in order to justify deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles next year. People in Britain, ltaly and the Federal Republic of Germany have begun to block the gates' of U.S. hases where these destabilizing first-strike weapons are to be placed, under U.S. control, next year. In so doing, Europeans demand success in these negotiations, for their future depends on it. What more will it take to pressure the U.S. to change

its policy in these talks, to ratify the SALT II treaty, to pledge non-first use of nuclear weapons, and to agree to a total nuclear test ban? If the U.S., by its policy, can risk nuclear

'Hall of Shame'

Regarding "One Man's Ballet for U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame" (IHT, Nov. 12):

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I propose a Hall of Shame for the promoters and 800 members of the National Sportswriters and Sportscasters Association of the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame Committee. These athletes are the best of the best. It is humiliating to subject them to this kind of competition.

I suggest a Hall of Gold to be erected in our national capital, Washington, where people from the world over can forever celebrate each and every one of our gold medalists. SELMA F. HARRIS

Bilthoven, Netherlands.

### Kuwait's Equestrians

Regarding "China Gets 8 More Medals in Delhi" (IHT, Nov. 26): In your article you mentioned that Miss Nadia al Mutawa of Kuwait won the Gold medal in the individual showjumping competition. Her sister Gemila took the silver medal, and the bronze was awarded to Sheikha Barah al-Sabah, who is not Nadia and Gemila's sister, but is the daugh-

ter of H.E. Sheikh Salem al-Sahah. This happy victory embodies a se-ries of firsts: It is the first time that Kuwait has sent an equestrian team to an international competition of this magnitude; it is the first time that two sisters have won medals in the same event; and it is the first time in the history of the showjumping events in the Asian Games that three young ladies, members of the same team, have won all three medals.

Naturally, we are all very proud of our young team, the fourth member of which is Derek Shuaib. VIRGINIA JALLAD.

### Hamlet's Age

Regarding "The Teminine in Ham-let" (HIT, Dec. 2): It's a shame tha with the 40 pro-

ductions of "Hanlet" that Joseph Papp has seen - iot to mention the four that he has drected - he never took the opportunity to read or paythat close attention to the text. Had he done so, he would never make statements such is "Hamlet is a very young person, aradolescent," We are informed in the gravedigger's scene, (Act V, Scene I lines 155-177 of the standard edition that Hamlet is actoally 30 years old.

FOSSEN LORRICK.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the adjust and comme and addressed to the adjust name and addressed to the adjust name and addressed to the publication of the readers of selections.

### DEC. 29: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

Other Opinion

1907: Defendants Silenced

ST. PETERSBURG - At the sitting of the trial of the 169 members of the first Duma who signed the Vibourg appeal to the people, some of the members of the deputies attempted to pronounce political speeches. They were, bowever, at once stopped by the presiding judge. Finally the public prosecutor called for a severe punishment, asserting that the act for which the accused were being prosecuted was committed while blood was still being shed in the country, but that the peo-ple, being suspicious of their intentions, did not follow them, and thus the revolution which they desired was avoided. The conditions under which the trial is being conducted are extremely trying to the accused

### 1932: Technocracy Discussed

ATLANTIC CITY - The principal dilemma facing mechanized civilization, namely, distress amid plenty, was brought to the attention of the Society for the Advancement of Science here, where 4,500 scientists are contemplating the problems of the Western world. It was admitted that chaos would reign without adequate diagnosis of the complaint, or an adequate remedy. Technocracy, which is science's medium whereby monetary values are translated into terms of energy, was discussed. Some scientists inferred that man is obsolete as a productive agency, having gone the way of the horse. Technocracy's thesis is that the world faces stalemate in civilization when the machine replaces man.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Charmo LEE W. HUERNER, Publishe ROLAND FINSON RENE BONDY FRANCOIS DESMAISONS RICHARD H. MORGAN PHILIP M. FOISIE Executive Editor WALTER WELLS ROBERT K. McCABE Deputy Editor Deputy Editor Associate Editor International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France Telephone 747-1265, Telex 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris. 1781 General Manager, Asia: Alain Lecour. 24-34 Hemnessy Rd. Hong Kong. Tel. 5-28 56 18. Teles 61170.
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C.S. Namerre B 732021126. Commission Partiare Na. 34231.
U.S. subscription: 5256 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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### How to Dim Holiday Spirit: List Your Errors WASHINGTON — The nicest to even up such scores, I can almost promise you that 1983 will be full of By David S. Broder

put-down of the year now end-ing came from William D. Hathaway. It consisted of just three words, "Thanks a lot!" scribbled on a copy of a piece I had written about the Senate race in Maine.

He drew an arrow from his comment to a sentence that said that Maine has a tradition of significant senators, from Margaret Chase Smith to Edmund S. Muskie to William S. Cohen." Left unsaid by Mr. Hathaway was the fact that in between Mrs. nith and Mr. Cohen, Mr. Muskie had had another colleague from Maine. And his name was William D. Hathaway.

That was a classy rebuke. A good many of the other corrections and rejoinders were less charitable and more garrulous, and some were downright trate. But, as the annual review of the year's output demonstrates, once again the proprietor of this column provided his loyal readers with a gratifying number of opportunities to write letters that begin with "Dear Jerk." There is nothing so likely to snap you out of the holiday high spirits as looking back at the judgments and

misjudgments made during the previous 12 months.

There were, as always, enough plain factual errors to send me back to Journalism 101. In September, misattributed a Wisconsin political

story that was written by Ken Lamke of the Milwaukee Sentinel. He took it with good grace, sending me a mildly worded note that declared, "You've destroyed my career and made my mother cry - and she's from New in April I demonstrated my finan-

cial incompetence by saying that in-terest rates bad gone up when, as George Weber pointed out, almost everyone knew they had declined. The big disappointment in the

year-end review was the absence of the traditional bowler of a political prediction. Either I am getting more cautious, in old age, or the elections are getting simpler, but I searched in vain for the kind of absolutely wrongheaded guess that was so frequent in previous election years.

Knowing the penchant of the gods

glorious goofs. Meanwhile, allow me to recall a prediction from 50 years ago that

may be as relevant as any end-of-the-When Herbert Hoover was renominated in the Depression summer of 1932, the editorialists at The Washington Post said, "The Republican Party goes into the contest with its best contender, under conditions favorable to success. ... in this nation-

al crisis, he has been a national lead-

er, and unless a Democratic champi-

on of commanding ability should capture the fancy and win the confi-

dence of the people, they are very likely to put their faith in Mr. Hoo-Eveo if I was unable to match that standard consistently in 1982, the lesson of 50 years of poliocal journalism still supports the admonition with which this end-of-the-year essay traditionally concludes: Caveat lector.

Let the reader beware. Happy new year, and, as William D. Hathaway would say, "Thanks a

The Washington Post,

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### INSIGHTS

# Re-education in Laos, Vietnam: Tall of Deaths, Tortus Refugees Tell of Deaths, Torture

By William Branigin

BANGKOK — For Bouasy Kanlagna, a for-D mer Laotian military officer, the "re-edu-cation" camp in northern Laos near the Viet-namese border was "just like a prison." Every day, he and 800 other officers who had served the former U.S.-backed government had to do hard labor under the watchful eyes of Pathet

Then one day, Mr. Bouasy said at the Nong Khai refugee camp in northeastern Thailand recently, the routine was broken when two former officers and a civilian escaped. They were at large for nearly a month before being captured and brought back to the camp, where they were paraded before the assembled prisoners, he said. The camp commander told the immates that they would have to decide the escapees' fate by "democratic means," Mr. Renary said by voting either to have them exe-Bouasy said, by voting either to have them exe-ented or "taken to another place."

But the prisoners knew there really was no choice, Mr. Bouasy said.

"Everybody raised his hand for them in be killed," he recalled, "Nobody wants to stay in jail a long time; it's better to be killed, and if we voted to send them to another camp, they

would be killed anyway. Mr. Bouasy, 40, who held the rank of major, may have been luckier than most. Conditions

Although many prisoners have been released, their numbers have been replenished by roundups of new dissidents and old opponents.

at the camp he had been in do not seem to have been as harsh as those described by other refugees, notably those from Vietnam, and after having served five and a half years, he was freed in January 1981.

He fled to Thailand four months later, be said because of the official heaves the way.

said, because of the official harassment be was subjected to after his release and because of his fears that he was about to be rearrested.

The same fear motivated Danh Thao, 42, a former lieutenant in the South Vietnamese Army, who was interviewed at the Panat Niom refugee holding center 65 miles (104 kilometers) east of Bangkok, Mr. Thao said that he fled overland across Cambodia to Thailand in June 1981 when authorities discovered that he had lied about his rank on a biography of himself that he had been required to write after

South Vietnam collapsed in 1975.

Today, seven and a half years after the communist takeovers in South Vietnam and Laos, tens of thousands of people are still in re-edu-cation camps, according to refugees and Western diplomats. Although many Inmates bave been released, the refugees and diplomats say, authorities have replenished their numbers by cootinuing to round up new dissidents and old

opponents Besides the years at hard labor, refugees who were in the camps tell of executions, torture, severe mainutrition, inadequate medical care and bribery to gain release. In addition to former soldiers, the inmates include civil servants, priests, monks, dissident teachers, writers and other civilians, the refugees say, all held without formal charges or trials.

Some refugees complain that the camps have aroused little international interest, despite what the refugees say have been buman rights violations on a massive scale.

According to a diplomat who visited Hanoi

recently, a Western embassy there now estimates that 100,000 people remain in Vietnamese re-education camps.

Based on interviews with scores of refugees this year, the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok reckons that more than 40 re-education camps were operating in Vietnam as of last year, having a combined population in excess of 126,000.

The last official figure from Hanoi was is-sued two years ago, when the government said 20,000 Vietnamese remained in the camps.

In 1980, Amnesty International, the London-based buman rights group, reported that the Vietnamese government had said that its policy of re-education was more bumane than trials and judicial condemnation. The group said that Hanoi also argued that those still detained were guilty of "national treason" and acts against "public security."

Amnesty International rejected Hanoi's ar-

guments. It charged that many detainees had not been involved in prosecuting the war and that, in the absence of trials, the system violated what the group called the internationally recognized right of a person to be presumed

innocent until proven guilty.

The group's 1982 annual report declared that the "continuing detention without charge or trial of thousands of members of the former South Vietnamese administration in 're-educacamps remained [Amnesty International's] principal concern" in Viennam. It reiterated a complaint about inadequate

medical care in the camps and also noted an increase in the application of the death penal-

Diplomatic reports based on interviews with refugees paint a harsh picture. For a series of such reports compiled by the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, 60 former prisoners from 14 re-education camps were extensively interviewed, em-bassy officials said.

The reports do not name the persons interviewed but identify a number of alleged vic-tims of tortures and executions at the camps. An embassy official said the interviews yielded estimate of more than 44,000 prisoners in

According to one official, many releases were reported in 1980, but some refugees subsequently said that the releases were mainly to make room for new inmates, particularly those who tried to flee from Vietnam or had concealed their identities after 1975. In addition to dissidents, resistance fighters from the central highlands and common criminals were among the newer prisoners, the U.S. official

The former prisoners reported two visits to their camps by international organizations that they could not identify. None of the 60 knew of any visit by Amnesty International or the International Committee of the Red Cross. A Red Cross official in Bangkok said that the "ICRC is not involved in visiting re-education camps in Vietnam" but that "negotiations" with the Vietnamese government were going

According to an embassy report, one of the largest camps — described by 10 refugees — is the Tan Hiep camp in Dong Nai province. It was said to hold approximately 6,000 prisoners, mostly former officers up to the rank of

According to the refugees, prisoners accused "careless talk" or other violations of camp rules frequently are beaten and shackled in metal containers and are left to lie in the sun without water. The cootsiners, called connex boxes, are about the size of a large refrigerator and were used for shipping U.S. equipment.
The camp itself consists of about 25 concrete

buildings with tin roofs surrounded by multi-ple barbed-wire fences and a mine field, the refugees told the interviewers. Watchtowers were manned by guards armed with machine guns, and searchlights were used at night to iscourage escape attempts, the accounts said. The site, near Bien Hoa north of Ho Chi Minh City, formerly known as Saigon, was once used by the South Vietnamese govern-ment to bold North Vietnamese Army prison-

ers, the U.S. report said. **Brutal Beatings Reported** 

Refugees reported being tied in a painful po-sition for a long period, and sometimes being brutally beaten. According to a U.S. official in Bangkok, former U.S. prisoners of war have reported the same punishments by the North

Former prisoners at the Tan Hiep camp said that at Christmas 1978, 400 inmates staged a demonstration against camp authorities, according to a U.S. report. The report said the prisoners were subsequently tortured and sent to Chi Hoa prison in Ho Chi Minh City.

The refugees also reported that two South Vietnamese former military officers who had tried to escape were shot after a one-hour trial and that others were slain while attempting to

Bui Huu Nghia, a suspected resistance leader in the camp, died after being shackled for three months, and Nguyen Thanh Long, a for-mer captain, committed suicide after being beaten and shackled inside a connex box, the refugees said.

At the Con Cat camp in Hau Giang province near the village of An Thanh Nhut, two former inmates reported, guards shackled Nguyan

Van Tich, a Roman Catholic priest, for four months and 10 days for having tried to teach English to other prisoners.

The refugees said that other forms of punish-ment included reduction of rations and being locked in cages. They said guards sometimes tortured or shot prisoners caught trying to es-

Widespread Malnutrition

According to the U.S. Embassy reports, the former prisoners also spoke of widespread illness and malnutrition in the camps because of insufficient food and medicine.

Former inmates of the Ben Gia camp in Cuu Long province said 50 percent of the prisoners had malaria and that diets consisted of 300 grams (10½ ounces) of rice a day, supplemented by sorghum and sweet potam. When available, meat, fish and salt were provided in tiny

Although indoctrination sessions were routine when the camps were first opened, refu-gees reported that now there is little actual "re-

"The term 're-education camps' now in reali-ty is a misnomer," said a U.S. diplomat who has conducted scores of interviews with refugees. "They're labor camps."

In Laos, the indoctrination function seems to have been preserved to a greater extent, ac-cording to the accounts of former inmates. Mr. Bouasy recounted that after doing hard labor during the day, the prisoners at his camp in northern Laos had to attend daily "political training" sessions.

"Every day they told us not to believe in capitalist government, to believe only in com-munism," he said. They inld us the United States is the enemy No. 1 in the world, and that the communist system would never end."

Another Laotian refugee, Kamtan Natiwan, who arrived at the Nong Khai camp in February, said he was accused of being a U.S. Central Intelligence agent because be had worked for the U.S. Agency for International Develop-

'The term "re-education camps" now in reality is a misnomer,' said a U.S. diplomat who has interviewed scores of refugees. 'They're labor camps.'

ment before Laos had been taken over. He re-called political "re-education" sessions in which communist cadres told the prisoners that Thailand was an enemy and would eventually have to be "liberated."

Although apparently eligible under U.S. criteria for resettlement in the United States, Mr. Kamtan and many other Laotians and Vietnamese have become victims of a Thai policy of discouraging refugees from coming bere by declaring them ineligible for resettlement abroad and bolding them in austere camps for indefinite periods.

Some U.S. officials regard the policy as unjust, but coocede that it has worked to discourage refugees. The number of Laotian refugees arriving in Thailand has dropped sharply from last year, and arrivals of Vietnamese by boat and overland are down, too. As part of the policy, Thailand has closed the Noog Khai camp to new arrivals and or-dered inmates moved to a detention center at

limits to most visitors.

For those who fled from their homelands anyway after their release or escape from reeducation camps, the situation has been espe-

Ban Na Pho in castern Thailand that is off

cially frustrating.
"We came from prison in Laos and they put
us in prison here," said Dee Senesouvarn, a
former lieutenant colonel in the Laotian Army who said he had spent five years and seven months in a re-education camp. Interviewed in a part of the Nong Khai camp fenced off by barbed wire and guarded by Thai soldiers, Mr. Dee said that he and his fellow inmates faced

"We have no chance to go to a third country, and no chance to go back and fight," he said.



Officials lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier as part of the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the

founding of the Soviet state. Despite appearances of unity, the Communist rallying calls of old no longer have the same force.

### Communist World's 'Fraternal Parties' Often Speak With a Hundred Voices

By Serge Schmemann New York Tunes Service

MOSCOW — There was a time when such words as "revisionism" or "opportunism" levied at Tito or Mao sent shudders through the world of communism.

Emanating from the Kremlin, the bastion of Marxism-Leninism, the capital of the first so-cialist state, they amounted to a threat of excommunication from the ranks of history's

Nowadays, revisionism, opportunism and the other swearwords of intra-Communis: haggling fly freely from Moscow, Beijing, the capitals of Eurocommunism and 100-odd other Communist parties with little evident impact, To Western ears, disputes over Marxist dogma evoke images of idealists of the 1920s and 1930s and seem to bave little relevance to the

ailing economies and aging communist oligarchies of today. But disputes over doctrine can be critical in

a disparate movement whose ideology purports to be scientific and universal. Just as debates over theological shadings masked great divisions in medieval history, disputes over dogma often have been critical tests for Moscow. Even the sharpest disputes among "fraternal parties" are often concealed behind rituals of public un-

Thus, only the Albanians were conspicuously absent from Leonid I. Brezhnev's funeral although they were invited. And party chiefs took precedence over government leaders, enabling Gus Hall, the U.S. Communist Party der, to meet Yuri V. Andropov before Vice President George Bush.

The Communist Party leaders returned Dec. 20 to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Soviet state. But behind such appearances of uniry the picture is far different. Even Marxist rallying cries such as "proletarian international-ism" and "dictatorship of the proletariat" have been effectively dropped from communist lexicons outside the Soviet bloc.

Party leaders in Western Europe now routinely denounce Moscow for its actions in Afghanistan or Poland. The Spanish Communists have even questioned whether the Soviet

Union is a socialist state at all.
Since World War II, the Russians have fought a plodding rearguard action against in-dependent-minded parties. They have used force when available, as in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and threats, barangues and reluctant retreats where force could not prevail - as in Western Europe, Yugoslavia and

During 60 years in power, Lenin and his heirs bave remained consistently intolerant, purging old Boisheviks, repressing dissidents, keeping iron control over information, sup-

pressing independent workers in Poland. The Kremlin rulers' claim to legitimacy rests largely on their presensions as successors to Marx and Lenin, sole arbiters of the "science" of Marxism-Leninism and ordained keepers of orthodoxy. When Enrico Berlinguer of the Italian party asserts that "dictatorship of the proletariat" is obsolete, Soviet legitimacy is seri-

ously undermined.

Then there is the Soviet obsession with security. From this comes the unspoken tenet that the first duty of every foreign party is not necessarily revolution or the interest of the working class but the security and strength of the Soviet state.

Moscow's simple credo is: Yon're either with

us, totally, or with the imperialists. The position was dramatically applied against Solidar-ity in Poland and in the furious flailings at the Italian Communists when they reached for "historical compromise" with those in power.

But for all its ardor, Moscow's struggle in

maintain control has been inept, marked by bungled efforts to manipulate conferences and to influence independent parties and unwavering refusal to adapt to change. Even its victories have often proved Pyrrhic.

Thus, to win West European support against China, Moscow allowed a measure of autono-iny that sowed the seeds of Eurocommunism. Suppression of reform in Czechoslovakia and Poland forced Western parties to disassociate themselves from the Kremlin simply to main-tain credibility. And Mr. Brezhnev's long struggle to bring parties together for a Europe-an summit in 1976 only resulted in even greater independence for the Eurocommunists.

Instead of the resounding endorsement of Kremlin primacy that Mr. Brezhnev's lieutenants had hoped in orchestrate, the Yugoslavs, Romanians, Italians and Spanish succeed ed in deleting any special status for the Soviet party from the final document. Adding insult in injury, they then disdained even in sign it. Moscow has been on the defensive ever

since. The Kremlin's proconsuls in the move-ment — Boris N. Ponomarev for nonblec parties and Konstantin V. Rusakov for the Warsaw Pact allies — have been reduced from influential bearers of the true word to harried lefenders of the Soviet system and policies, especially in Afghanistan and Poland

How Mr. Andropov intends to assert Moscow's role in world communism is so far unclear. lo his most recent ideological address, eight months before he came to power, he said that Marxism-Leninism was "innlerant of stagnation," but he also assailed any form of political "pluralism" and insisted that, while some adaptation of socialism to local conditions was fine, "its essence is one,

Evidence is accumulating that Mr. Andro-pov intends to retain the role of senior ideologist, a function Mr. Brezhnev left to Mikhail A. Suslov, even though Mr. Suslov's office was officially given to Konstantin U. Chernenko, Mr. Andropov's defeated rival for power.

The issue is not whether Mr. Andropov will bring world communism under Moscow's suz-erainty, but whether he will recognize that the movement has become as varied and fickle as the number of parties in it and is likely to be-come more so. French Communists and Italian Communists are likely to remaio as different from each other as Frenchmen and Italians, and even Finland's tiny community of Com-

munists has split.

In the Soviet bloc, differences have become pronounced. Poland's party has effectively disintegrated; Romania's party is as Stalinist at home as it is independent abroad; the Hungarians have swapped ideological fealty to Mos-cow for a measure of economic freedom. Fidel Castro of Cuba, often depicted in the West as Moscow's hired gun, entertains pretensions to an independent role among conaligned or progressive" nations.

Mr. Andropov may bow to reality and for-mally recognize the separate identities of the many parties, a move that could restore at least a semblance of surface unity. Moscow's opeoing to China, if it leads to reconciliation, could But the centrifugal forces remain formidable, especially against reconstitution of anything resembling the Comintern disbanded by Stalin at the start of World War II.

Russia's perception of anyone outside its orhit as threatening is unlikely to wanc. And the West European parties are not likely to feel drawn toward Moscow as long as Stalinism remains an unexpunged legacy of Soviet communism and the Soviet economy continues to provide an eloquent witness against the efficacy of the Soviet system.

ASLA

In Asia, too, Communist parties take a broad range of stands, governed more by national than party interests.

The cautious improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations has begun on a state-to-state, rather than party, basis. Beijing has signaled, by its warm reception of French Communists, that it is prepared to normalize relations with pro-So-But the Chinese are adamant against inter-

ference from Moscow. They have been zigzag-ging toward ideological and governmental re-form with oo concern for Moscow's views. China's requirements for rapprochement concern security issues - Vietnamese milita-

rism, Soviet troops in Afghanistan, Mongolia and the Chinese-Soviet border. Relations among Asian Communists and their attitudes to Moscow bave developed along geopolitical lines. The crisscross of fears outweighs common ideology or revolutionary solidarity.

China helped North Viennam fight France

and the United States, but later the two countries had a brief war of their own. Hostility is intense. Hanoi snuggles close to Moscow as protector against Beijing, and Vietnamese leaders worry that they might lose out in a Chinese-Soviet reconciliation. China also supports Cambodian rebels, even anti-Communists.

against Vietnam's expansionism.

North Korea, which had extensive help from both Moscow and Beijing during its U.S. war, now tilts toward Beijing. Unlike Vietnam, North Korea's regime welcomes a Chinese-Soviet thaw in hopes that together they may again support Pyongyang's ambition to take over South Korea.

Japan's Communist Party, which with 450,000 members is the third largest in the capitalist world after Italy and France, is neutralist and pacifist. It rejects both Moscow and Beijing as tutors.

### MIDDLE EAST, AFRICA Like so much in the Middle East, the Com-

munist role there is a murky matter.

The legal Israeli party, which appeals mostly to Arabs, is represented in the Knesset. It is

believed to have spread its influence in the West Bank, but it is not always easy to tell whether support is for Communists or for leftist factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization or whether the difference is significant. PLO relations with Moscow appear more opportunistic than comradely, and there are

constant subtle shifts. The Kremlin's Arah connections rely more on arms supplies than on Communist solidar-

ity. Syria has good relations with Moscow through its Ba'ath military regime. 1raq's have cooled. Saddam Hussein, the Ira-qi leader, has executed Communists on charges of plotting with Syria against him. Mr. Hussein is also annoyed with Moscow, which be suspects of tilting to Iran in the Iraq-Iran war. Even before the war, Iraq tried to diversify its weapons suppliers and open contacts with Washington, largely through its banker, Saudi

Apart from Afghanistan's beleaguered pup-pet regime, the most important Middle Eastern Communist Party is the Tudeh in Iran. Headquartered in Easi Berlin when the shah drove it underground, it remains close to Moscow, Tudeh sprang back to life with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolution. Despite the obvious anomaly of creeds, it quickly portraved itself as ultra-Islamic, complete with beards and prayer

Iranian Communists with modern educations are more attuned to office work than mullahs and are said to have made considerable headway in penetrating government ministries. The mullahs are as anti-Soviet as they are anti-American, but Moscow may hope to establish surrogate power in Iran through the Tudeh ti the Khomeini regime begins to

Communist influence in Africa is less opaque but no more predictable. Soviet support for anti-colonial wars brought important ties for Moscow, but Marxist regimes are not necessarily under the Kremlin's thumb. The rule is one-party states, and Soviet-style trappings do not reveal the relative roles of communism and other tendencies. If the communists are organized separately, they keep it secret.

In South Africa, the Communist Party has been illegal for well over a generation, although the South African government makes it sound important with allegations that it domi-nates the African National Congress. But apartheid, not Moscow's inspiration, appears to be the main source of recruits for the black na-

### LATIN AMERICA

Moscow has also had a long tradition of iovolvement with Latin American Communists. Until the 1959 Cuban revolution, the parties were small and loyal to Moscow. Most of the official Communist parties remain ineffective, often harshly persecuted; none of them has succeeded in becoming the springboard of rev-

Meanwhile, other bolder groups, sometimes in alliance with non-Marxists, have swollen guerrilla movements. In the 1960s, Moscow and Havana disagreed

sharply over Cuban activism, and Havana, not Moscow, became the beacon of revolution. Ernesto (Che) Guevara's failure in Bolivia in 1967 brought Fidel Castro to some restraint in the region, but Cuba continued to support and train revolutionaries of various bues while the Kremlin recognized only official Communist But after the Nicaraguan revolution in 1979

showed again that armed struggle could succeed in Latin America where Moscow-line political action had not, the Soviet and Cuban slogan became leftist unity. Washington often refers to Mr. Castro as a Moscow proxy, but he is a tail who has the will and occasional capacity to wag the dog.

The Mexican Communist Party, now legal

entered its leader, Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, in the presidential race. With the backing of four tiny Marxist groups, he won 3.5 percent of the vote. The Mexican party seeks respectability and eschews local guernillas. Cuba, eager for Mexican friendship, also bas ignored the guer-

Some of the most virulently anti-Communist countries, notably Argentina and Brazil, have developed important trade with the Soviet Union. Moscow's political instincts in Latin America have seemed ton conservative for local revolutionary tastes.

cal revolutionary tastes.

In Chile, the one Latin country whose Communist leadership is still based in Moscow, the local underground is unhappy with the Soviet line. For example, Chilean Communists find it hard to distinguish between Poland's General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Chile's strongman, Augusto Pinochet Exiles are impressed with the Spanish example — emergence from dicta-torship and the eventual election of democratic

The Castro revolution has weakened ortho-The Castro revolution has weakened ortho-dox Communist parties. Cuban revolutionary militancy and ability to win power without Moscow's direction have great appeal for Latin Marxists. The Russians may he the indirect providers of money and arms, but Castro, not Brezhnev or Andropov, is the father figure.

If Cuba acts as surrogate for the Russians in Angola or Ethiopia, that is Fidel Castro's choice and Moscow would stand to lose almost as much as he if it cut him off for insubordina-

tion. He reportedly advised Nicaragua's San-dinists against becoming dependent on Mos-Thus. Soviet success in helping foreign Communists to power has weakened Moscow's grip on the world movement and has made support for communism abroad vastly more expensive.

Soviet state interest, the extension of historical Pursuant interests are not leaven to expensive.

cal Russian interests, can no longer be easily blurred with an international revolutionary credo. More and more, Moscow must rely on traditional power and diplomacy. The appeal to comradeship no longer commands auto ic obedience.

# **Quick and Nimble Brains and Tongues**

### At School for Interpreters and Translators, the Combination Is de Rigueur "Simultaneous interpreters must have a quick and nimble brain," he said. "They must

By Harry Trimborn Los Angeles Times Service

GENEVA — A diplomat taking part in an international conference suddenly realized that he had taken the wrong position in debate and sought to recover by telling his opponent that the interpreter has misrepresented your views."

no interpreter was involved. The debate was being conducted in the diplomat's own lan-Recalling the incident, Ronald Williams smiled, too. "The interpreter is always to blame," he said.

The remark brought smiles all around, for

Mr. Williams is president of the School of Translation and Interpretation at Geneva University, which is ranked among the best in the field, and he knows about the hazards that in-Despite the hazards, increasing numbers of

men and women are becoming interpreters and translators, and many of them are either trained here or come here to work. Dozens of United Nations agencies and other international organizations have headquarters in Geneva.

The Universal Language Even though English has become virtually the universal language of diplomats and leaders in government, science and industry, many people prefer to use their own language in preparing sensitive speeches and reports, Mr. Wilhiams said. Thus, it appears that the need for interpreters and translators will continue.

There is no shortage of applicants. Mr. Williams said he got about 300 applications a year from all over the world for the three- and fouryear programs, but he said he accepted only "We have a few Americans," Mr. Williams said, and added that some of them turned out

to be among the best despite the lack of emphasis on foreign-language training in the Mr. Williams said most interpreters and translators were free-lancers. "They can accept

or reject a job as they wish," he said, "and that gives them a great deal of freedom."

Charmaine Robinson, 22, who is studying here under a scholarship from her government

in Trinidad, said the work was especially suitable for women. Gigioa Giarre, 25, an Italian, agreed. "If I get married and have children. I can do translations at home in my spare time,"

Another attraction is the opportunity for

Despite the hazards, more men and women are becoming interpreters and translators, and many of them are either trained in Geneva or go

there to work.

free foreign travel. International conferences are often held in resort areas. Competent interpreters and translators need not skimp on their hudgets. Interpreters can earn as much as \$160 for a seven-and-a-halfhour day, but because of the strain involved they usually put in only about half that time, alternating half an hour of work with half an

A good interpreter, Mr. Williams said, needs to work only about six months out of the year to earn a decent living." He said that there was a considerable differ-

ence between interpreting and translating, and that they called for different abilities and men-

have a tremendous amount of nervous energy to keep up the pace. It really is exhausting "If you are slow and methodical, if that's the way your brain works, you do not become a simultaneous interpreter," Mr. Williams said. You are better off being a translator."

The translator's job requires greater lan-guage proficiency than the interpreter's, he said. "An interpreter can often get away with an approximation of what a speaker is saying, especially if the speaker's words or phrases sound awkward or embarrassing if translated

The language demands on translators are much greater.
"When they translate a book or a report, translators must be precise and grammatically correct," Mr. Williams said. "Once they have turned in their work, it is there for all to see

and judge. That is why we insist that they con-stantly improve their passive languages."

These, he explained, are languages other than one's native language. He said his students were taught to interpret or translate from these passive languages into their native lan-He said that students "come here thinking

they can manipulate such languages like a na-tive. But they do not have the feeling you get for a language learned in childhood and the formative years." The school admits only students whose native language is German, English, French, Spanish, Italian or Arabic. Students must also bave a good knowledge of two passive lan-

guages.
"We encourage them to work on a third passive language," Mr. Williams said, "because if they don't they will not stand much of a chance of getting a good job. The Common Market, for example, expects you to have two passive languages and a pretty good knowledge of a third."

### London Stage Is Falling Up

International Herald Tribune
ONDON — A year that saw
the arrival of the Royal Shakespeare Company at the Barbican, major new plays from Finter and Stoppard and the storming of Broadway with "Cats" and "Good" can hardly be described as a disastrous one for the British theater in general, Yet 1982 also saw a moment in early October when 12 London playhouses were dark, with four actually for sale; the permanent loss of River-side Studios, which had operated continuous world theater seasons of a kind long since abandoned hy the RSC; and the demise of the Talk of the Town and the Astoria as cabaret theaters

It also saw an American (James Nederlander) buy the Aldwych and a Canadian (Edwin Mirvish) buy the Old Vic. ft saw theater budgets being slashed all over the country as Arts Council grants failed to keep pace with inflation, and it saw an increasingly desperare determination in the commercial West End to rely on old stars and even older musicals to keep

By my reckoning, in London alone, 286 shows opened this year, some in the repertoires of the two big culture palaces run by the Na-tional and the RSC, some in the pubs and clubs and a few even in the West End. Some are now moving into their second year, some barely made it to the end of their first week and a few stayed only a day or two on a prolonged tour to or from the Edinburgh Festival. All the same, no city that can open nearly 300 productions in a year can claim to be in terminal theatrical trouble, whatever the depredations of a government that seems to regard actors, in so far as it regards them at all, as a useful subdivision of troop entertain-ment. It is true that Britain now has an arts minister (Paul Chan-non) to whom at age 5 a play was

dedicated by Terence Rattigan; it

would be even better if he did not

sometimes give the impression that it was the last play he ever saw.

The essential problems have not changed much since this time last year: a West End suffering increas-ingly from inner-city decay so that its traditional local andiences find it hard to get to, harder still to park in, expensive to attend and unattractive to visit. The tourists who once took their place in the golden early 1970s are coming to much the same conclusion - that theatergoing, like charity, should begin either at home (with cut-down television versions of such classics as "Nicholas Nickleby") or in a local playhouse where the least be cot by half. Meanwhile a becue upon selected unfortunates once-thriving pub circuit is also se-

verely strapped for cash both over the counter and backstage, while, increasingly, any money spent too visibly at the National or the Barbican (the riverboat disaster that was Ayckhourn's "Way Upstream," for instance, or the brave attempt at an angry pantomime in the Barbican's "Poppy") begins to look dangerously like profligacy. In a world where "The

Mousetrap" can run 30 years on a shoestring, who needs epic adventures in great stagecraft? The an-

### THEATER IN ENGLAND

swer is, of course, that we do: During a recession as Busby Berkeley discovered in the Hollywood 1930s, there's nothing quite like an extravanganza, but try telling that to the banking theater managers of Shaftesbury Avenue. The success of "Gnys and Dolls" is living proof that Berkeley was right, but then again it is playing maybe two nights a week, on a heavily subsidized stage at the National.

Equivalent musical hits in the commercial theater are the Lloyd-Webber double, "Cats" and "Evi-ta," and brief limited-season visits Peter O'Toole and Richard Harris, and that's about it unless you count a seasonal "Peter Pan" at the Barbican. Other shows are getting by just hanging on. Some-times they are even making a little money: Michael Frayn's classic backstage farce. "Noises Off," is probably earning a lot, as doubt-less still is the New York import about deal liberation, "Children of a Lesser God." But others have to play at least a year to get their money back in the commercial theater, and many are not going to get it back even then. On the credit side, this has been

the year of Pinter's superb triple bill, "Other Places," of Stoppard's untypical and therefore hugely un-derrated "Real Thing," of Jonathan Miller's sunning theatrical farewells with the Anton Lesser "Hamlet" and the English National Opera "Rigoletto" (far and away the best musical in town). For New York it has also been the year (at the Royal Court) of Terry Johnson's intriguing "Insignifi-cance," and for performances it has been the year of Joss Ack-land's Falstaff, Judi Dench's amazingly youthful Lady Brack-nell, Michael Gambon's King Lear at Stratford and Anna Massey and Yvonne Bryceland in Edward

It was also the year when Barry Humphries in his Dame Edna drag managed to turn Drury Lane into a massage parlor of the human spirit, bestowing like some manic Mother Teresa a compolsory bar-

Bond's (also much underrated)

much of their dignity in an evening that made even Elizabeth Taylor in The Little Foxes" seem almost credible by comparison.

The major holiday treat of this December is a new opera for children by Charles Strouse, the Broadway composer of "Annie," which also happens to be back in the West End. "Nightingale," at the Lyric Hammersmith, is all his own work and, with the exception of perhaps a few dozen words, is

The story is the Hans Christian Anderson tale of the emperor who releases a pet bird from its cage because, in the words of the show's best song, "a singer has to be free."
The mightingale later returns to save the emperor from death. In Peter James's colorful production the show retains presumably con-scious elements of an amateur endof-term school show.

Before his Broadway triumphs started, with "Bye Bye Birdie" 22 years ago, Strouse studied under Aaron Copland and Nadia Boulanger and there's no doubt that "Nightingale" is his bid to return to a higher form of the stage musical; it is in many ways compa-rable to a similar attempt made by Stephen Sondheim with "Pacific Overtures," and on first hearing some of the music here is equally

But if it is unlikely that a hit song will emerge from the score, it is also unlikely that there has been since the Rice-Webber "Joseph" a show so perfectly pitched as an adult Christmas present. I have to say that my three children were fractionally disappointed, having perhaps expected another moppet show of "Annie's" ilk.

This one is distinctly more upmarket, elegant and ambitious: It is cast largely with singers from English opera companies, and therefore is expertly sung. The book is somewhat thin, but for that we have only Anderson to hlame, while the performances, notably of Sarah Brightman as the nightingale and Gordon Sandison as the emperor, are tilted sensibly if not at Covent Garden then at the very least toward Sadler's Wells or the London Coliseum.

Though this lightest of operas is unlikely to take Broadway by storm, it should have a long life around schools and colleges as well as small-stage theaters looking for an elegant alternative to seasonal panionime. The score will take some getting used to, which is why I eagerly await the issue in March of the long-playing record.

Sheridan Morley is going an vaca-tion. He will resume his column in



Simone Valère, Jean Desailly star in Ustinov's "Tenth."

### A Shade of Beethoven

By Thomas Quinn Curiss International Berald Tribune DARIS - By carrious chance, Pe-I ter Ustinov's latest play, "Beethoven's Tenth," is having its world premiere in Paris, in French

Ustinov, as Sacha Guitry and Noel Coward before him and Mol-ière before that, often writes his

### THE PARIS STAGE

principal roles for his own interpretation. He did so in this case but a film commitment intervened and he has been obliged to postpone the London opening in which he will appear as old Ludwig transposed to a contemporary setting. Thus, the newest product of his industrious pen is first to be beheld in Yves Varco's adaptation at the Théâtre de la The anthor-actor tends increas-

ingly to sketch his simations and characters lightly. Consider the fanciful premise here. Beethoven is summoned from the shades to spend a few days in the home of a modern English music critic. (The materialization is evoked by the cry of a Viennese au pair girl residing in the London household.) The bewildered genius is fitted out with a hearing sid so that he can listen to his own creations. However, like the returned Goethe of the Friedell-Polgar cabaret skit, he would flunk any examination about his work. He only dimly recalls his immortal symphonies, confuses Schubert and Weber, is astonished by rock and a chance visit to a disco inferno. He is no shost - having been restored to the flesh - and be has an omnivorous appetite. Further, his stay in the beyond has not softened his gruff candor. As a housequest he is All this is amusing, but it does

not constitute a satisfactory fulllength evening. Many of the con-trasts are cleverly conveyed, lively opinions are bandied and there is a sprinkling of wit here and there. but the material would be twice as sharp and pointed if half as long.

Bernard Fresson is a bulky Beethoven, carnest and hardworking but without Ustinov's caricaturing artistry. There is an excellent characterization by Jean Desailly as the touchy music critic and a eguiling one by Simone Valère as his wife, a sweet-voiced singer. The others suffice, though Isabelle Gel-inas, whose shrick brings Beethoven back from the dead, might pipe down after that achievement. The staging is in need of accelera-tion, the director, Philippe Rond-est, having paced it so lethargically that it seems to be in slow motion.

Claude Manriac, son of the Nobel Prize-winning unvelist François Mauriac and a novelist and a critic himself, makes his theatrical debut with a miniature drama, "Le Cirque," in which the sawdust-ring clowns, acrobats, freaks, joggiers, trapeze artists and members of the menageric cavort and reveal their secrets. The playlet has originality and wistful charm, and Nicholas Bataille has mounted it with engaging zest at the tiny Théâtre de la Huchette with Jaques Noel's decor and cosfurning as assets.

A large segment of the youthful French public prefers the Rabelaisian to the romantic, which acthat "Vive les Femmes!" is enjoymg at the Gaité-Montparnasse. This brash entertainment is the work of the popular cartoonist Reiser, and the advertising poster, a collector's item, speaks volumes. It discloses a tousled-haired brunette in a polka-dotted dress, a rigarette dangling from her lips, pinching the backside of a big-nosed, delighted idiot. There is an almost obsessive accent on the scatological. Sex, too, receives mention, though bathroom humor dominates. The round Maurice Risch is the ringleader of the proceedings. The rougher the language, the louder the laughs. Its popularity is such that it will soon move to a larger theater to accommodate the demand for seats.

### 'Tis the Season for Forgiving

By Glenn Collins

New York Times Service

New York — In a surprising
number of places ranging
from dinner parties to lines in stores, an equally surprising number of people seem to be pondering the "turn-the-other-cheek" aspects of the movie "Gandhi." Maybe it has something to do with the forgive-and-forget feeling that overwhelms everyone as a new year approaches. Or perhaps it's a testament to the legacy of the man and to the film that tells Gandhi's

story.

Much of the talk involves questions that are deeply perplexing, though hardly new — things like whether and how it is possible to forgive one's enemies, or whether, as Martin Luther King said, it is possible to "conquer with love." In an eye-for-an-eye world, isn't ven-geance appropriate? Gandhi's mes-sage is unequivocal: "If everyone took an eye for an eye, the whole world would be blind."

To a victim of battered-wife syndrome, advice to turn the other eek seems a bit ludicrous," said Doris Donnelly, a visiting lecturer at Princeton Theological Seminary in New Jersey. "But ultimately, when that battered wife is out of danger, at some point she's going to have to address the question of forgiveness — or hang onto her outrage for the rest of her life. Schiller said that hate is a pro-

longed form of suicide," Donnelly said. In "The Human Condishe added, Hannah Arendt wrote that "without forgivenes our capacity to act would, as it were, be confined to one single deed from which we could never

Donnelly has been writing and teaching in the field of reconciliation for a decade, and she believes that the concept of forgiveness has had something of an image prob-lem. "People think that it's weak-There is an etiquette that says: 'Don't forgive. Show your strength by your toughness in nev-

er forgiving."

She believes, however, that much of what people usually de-scribe as reconciliation is "false

forgiveness."
"It's easy to fake a reconciliation, and our language enshrines the idea in phrases like 'kiss and make up.' We're programmed to bypass real forgiveness among people and nations. A peace treaty the same: Forget that you our people; sign a treaty and all will be forgiven. But they really mean, 'How can we pretend we're reconciled? It's easy to sign a peace treaty or shake hands, It's not easy to forgive."

What characterizes real forgive-ness, and not the unreal kind? "It's when you can feel at peace with it.

It's when you can remember the event or the person, and your stomach no longer churns. Forgiveness is a process, a gradual thing. Many people forget that time is essential to the equation."

However, Susan Jacoby, a New York writer who has been working for five years on a study of revenge from a psychological; legal, histori-cal and religious sundpoint, said: "There are some things that per-haps ought not to be forgiven. I don't know many concentration-camp survivors who have forgiven their guards."

She added: "Forgiving your ene-mies is always easier when you've done something about what they did to you. There is nothing wrong with making someone pay - but

But retribution, if inappropriate to the offense, may spark a vicious circle of revenge everlasting, be it between people or nations. "That's where law and international treaties are important," said Jacoby.
"Even if you take a cynical view of buman nature, it is still possible to find a zone of detachment that may enable us not to murder each

Donnelly said the power of modern weaponry makes these questions of more than hypothetical interest, and gives a film like "Gandhi" an eerie timeliness. She noted. There is an old proverh that goes. The person who pursues revenge should dig two graves."

### Al Haig and Canapes

By Charlotte Curtis New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Alexander M. Haig Jr., in a dinner jacket and a tan acquired on a recent trip to Israel, was at an elaborate boli-day dinner and in a deliciously good mood. Life has been interesting, he said, since he so precipi-tously left the State Department last summer. He likes the Hudson Institute think tank, his speech-making and whatever he does at United Technologies.

It has come out that President Ronald Reagan fired Haig, but the precise reason and sequence of events is hazy, and Haig has done little to clarify matters. The mystery adds a certain glamour to a disputatious, enigmatic man who has never revealed the details of his relationship with former Presi-dent Richard M. Nixon and Watergate. He was an intriguing guest of honor who charmed, even dazzled, New Yorkers who politely lined up to be introduced.

"He's not so terrifying," said Jacqueline Brynner, Yul Brynner's wife, "and be is very bright."

Mrs. Brynner, the TV newsman Mike Wallace, Time magazine editor Henry Anatole Grunwald, the gossip columnist Alleen ("Suzy Says") Mehle and former Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti were among those at Haig's table. Almost immediately, Grunwald and Haig got into a discussion of the new Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, and U.S. Soviet relations.
"I can tell you this," Haig said
in his amused way. "It isn't going

matter that Andropov likes American jazz," The Russians and the MX missile went with the fish course. Haig, famous for speaking impene-trable jargon, defended the MX in perfect English. He was not much for the "dense pack," he said preferring instead the shuttle rail

"I do not believe in criticizing the president," he had said during cocktails. Yet, like all passionate politicians, he criticizes indirectly simply by stating his own views positively. The shuttle railway basing, for instance, was Presiden my Carter's proposal for the

Over the pork with wild rice, apricots and prunes, Civiletti raised the hope that Senator John Glenn would be the Democrats' presidential candidate which may be what prompted Haig to mutter something about Walter Mondale's chances, causing

Mehle to hoot with laughter.
She recalled that Clare Boothe Sine recalled that Clare Boothe
Luce had once asked her to ask
Mondale why he dropped out of
the 1976 presidential race. "He
said he didn't have the stomach for
it." Mehle said. "He said running
for president just wasn't something
he wanted to do." Haig said Prime Minister Mena-

chem Begin of Israel was still upset with Reagan, and somebody re-membered the Anwar Sadat functal trip that united former Presidents Nixon. Carter and Gerald R. Ford on the flight to Egypt.

"There was only one state room," Haig said, "So, being a dip-lomat, I took it. There were plenty of johns but Carter wanted to use mine. I finally locked the door on Before be and his wife left, he let

it drop that he was about to visit the White House. He also denied again that he would run for presi-

"How can anyone disbelieve those blue eyes." Wallace teased, and Haig was amused. Very amused. His debut on New York's

### Rep.-Elect Jack Swigert Dies; Was Apollo Pilot

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WASHINGTON — Representa-tive-elect Jack Swigert, 51, of Colorado, who circled the moon in 1970 as commander of the aborted Apollo-13 space mission, died Monday night of complications resulting from cancer.

Mr. Swigert, who also served with the support crews of the Apollo-7 and Apollo-11 missions, was a Republican elected Nov. 2 to

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represent Colorado's new 6th Congressional District. He was to have been swom in next Monday. Before the November election.

Mr. Swigert announced that his doctors had diagnosed his condition as bone marrow cancer. The cancer later spread to Mr. Swig-ert's lungs, his doctors said. He had been bospitalized in Washington since Dec. 19. An aide said respiratory failure was the immediate cause of death.

Mr. Swigert was the pilot of the Apollo-13 moon-landing mission, which was aborted while in lunar orbit on April 13, 1970, after an oxygen tank in the rear of the command capsule exploded. The hlast cut off the capsule's electrical power, water and oxygen supplies and threatened to maroon Mr. Swigert and two other astronauts in space. Three and a half days later, the three brought the crippled ship home to a beroes' welcome.

After Mr. Swigert's last chemotherapy treatment, which fol-lowed the November general election, be developed complications and was hospitalized in Denver.

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Vitaly Daraselia, 25, a star midfielder on the Soviet team at the 1982 World Cup soccer championship, in an automobile crash in the Soviet state of Georgia, date

International **Business Opportunities** 

### By Alan Cowell New York Times Service LUSAKA, Zambia - This is the land where David Livingstone lies buried and where, too, the great evangelical effort of the Scottish missionary and his peers has stamped itself on a nation once steeped in Africa's animism. Three of every four of Zambia's

**Jack Swigert** 

Max Bohm, 67, a cabaret artist and actor who was Austria's first radio quiz-master in the postwar years and once one of his country's eading stage actors, Sunday in his Vienna bome, apparently of a beart attack.

Yukio Hasami, 75, Japanese am-assador in Laos from 1961 to 1964 and to Morocco from 1966 to 1970. Tuesday of gall bladder can-cer at the Hiratsuka Hospital in

### Death of Aragon **Opens Questions About His Politics**

PARIS. — Louis Aragon, who was one of France's major literary figures, received a solemn public funeral from the Communist Party Tnesday amid a tug of war over his political and literary testament.

Mr. Aragon was still a member of the French party's Central Committee when he died Friday at 85. An estimated 10,000 people attended his funeral in the square outside the Communist Party's Paris headquarters and beard the party leader, Georges Marchais, say that Mr. Aragon was "a genius of creation who belonged inflexibly to the party."

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, a Socialist, said in his funeral tribute: "The fidelity of an entire life demands that we should not remember the writer at the expense of the party militant. He was both in life and remains both in death." Jeanine Verdès-Leroux, a historian, wrote in the leftist daily

Liberation: "While others justly recall Aragon's sparkling gifts, we must also remember the betrayals, the abandonments, the acts of cowardice in his public life. No veil can be drawn over his strident Stalinism, his support for socialist art and the worst examples of official Soviet literature when some Soviet writers were being insulted and banned and reduced to silence

### In Zambia, Animism **Troubles the Church**

six million people profess adher-ence to one Christian church or another, and Dr. Livingstone is still venerated in the town named after him, at the Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River, and in the modest shrine to the north where be finally succumbed to disease. thousands of miles from home. But these days the legacy of the early evangelists is tainted by schisms and debates among their

SUCCESSOIS. The divisions opened in April when Zambia's first black arcbwhen Zamba's inst black archishop, Emmanuel Milingo, was recalled to Rome for what the Vatican called "theological studies and quiet reflection." Rome also ordered him to undergo a medical examination.

His departure from Lusaka was the culmination of four years of controversy over the archbishop's faith-healing sessions, his casting out of devils, and reports of his speaking in "tongues" during exorcism ceremonies.

Some priests referred to the clergyman's activities as "mumbo jumbo" and sorcery, but the interpretation of his recall among the black laity was that the archbishop had fallen victim to Rome's refusal to fully Africanize the church in a manner that Zambians would perceive as suitable to their needs but that, in the eyes of orthodox Catholics, might be perceived as a blending of the church rites with

those of animism. The anger of Zambian Catholics mounted with reports that the archhishop had been held incommunicado by the Vatican and with Rome's refusal thus fat to make a full statement about the reasons for the archbishop's return to Rome or about his future in the

Archbishop Milingo has made no secret of his desire to see the Church of Rome modified to ac-commodate African feeling. "The inferiority complex which haunts Africa is a perpetual humiliation which has come about by the historical colonialism in politics, eco-nomics and region," he wrote in his book "Demarcations."

"Till today, Africa is still judged through the colors of other peo-ple's glasses," he said. "To con-vince me that I can only be a full." Christian when I shall be well hrought up in European civilization and culture is to force me to change my nature. If God made a job...

mistake by creating me an African, it is not yet evident." And in an interview published

in London, the archbishop said:
The attitude of Africa is not so much to do away with all that is Western, but to tell Europe that we also have some values and inheritance that the Lord has given us. Anyone who is going to misinter-pret the search for identity and authenticity of the Africans as racism, as discriminatory, is just being prejudiced."

Yel racism has crept into the debate with publication here of a report to the Vatican by two white priests charging improper behavior by the archbishop in his faith-heal-ing sessions. The archbishop has denied the accusations. The problem, said Gabriel Chifwambwa, editor of The Na-

nonal Mirror, an ecumenical newspaper, is that there are few African priests because of Rome's celibacy rules, and so the church is still dominated by foreigners.

Although several of Zambia's nine bishops are Africans, be said,

the majority of the 150 priests in the Lusaka archdiocese are white missionaries seen by some mem-bers of the laity as symbols of orthodox resistance to Africaniza

What is required, Mr. Chifwambwa said, is an acknowledgment by the church of African culture, which sets great store by the creation of a family and accords no status to the celibate. Such change in Rome's thinking seems out of the question. The debate is not restricted to

Zambia and, in many parts of Africa, the church seems embroiled in a phenomenon common to those who conquer, only 10 find themselves slowly being assimilared into the manners of the conquered. Thus, in Zaire for instance, a churchgoer can see a Belgian clergyman, clad in a cap of monkey skins, leading acolytes who carry spears along with the cross and who equate the Christian saints with the ancestral spirits of animism.

A British consultant living in

Zambia discovered the depths of traditional superstitions recently when, on returning from vacation, he found that his house had been ransacked by burglars. Invoking techniques ancient and modern, the consultant called in the police and a witch doctor, who came to his home, brewed a magical potion and insisted that the consultant's domestic staff be present during the rites that drew their strength and potency from the spirits.

Most of the staff went along with the idea, but one man, a night guard, became uneasy and wavered, substantiating, spiritually, the police detective's assertion that the crime had been an inside

### Rare Sea Turtles Being Killed by Plastic Waste

The Associated Press NEWPORT, Rhode Island -Endangered giant leatherback sea turtles are killing themselves by eating discarded plashe bags they mistake for jelly-fish, scientists and environmentalists say.

"Autopsies of leatherbacks have revealed stomachs and intestines blocked by plastic sandwich bags, potato chip bags, trash bags and other plastic items," said Robert C. Schoelkopf, director of the Marine Mammal Stranding Center in Atlantic City, New Jersey. The International Center for Endangered Species here and a team of scientists have been capturing labeling and tracking the turtles off Rhode Island

for the past two summers.

Leatherback lurtles, so named for a mosaie of small bones imbedded in thick, leathery skin that forms a flexible shell, are among the largest existing reptiles. They can grow to more than 6 feet (1.8 meters)

### N.Y. Police Widen 43-Month Search For Missing Boy

NEW YORK - After new closs were discovered this month, the police assigned eight detectives to work full time on the case of Etan Patz, a youth who disappeared three and a half years ago in Lower Manhattan.

The search for the boy, who was 6 when he disappeared, was apparently at an impasse when police of-ficials said a photograph and a witness were uncovered

The police said, however, that a possible witness had refused to be questioned about how he obtained a photograph believed to resemble the child. The witness, David Groat, 28, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was arrested Dec. 3 in Wareham, Massachusetts, on a chargeof sexually abusing a minor.

Mr. Groat was arrested in a bouse that Massachusetts law enforcement officials said was used by a chapter of the North American Man-Boy Love Association. The Wareham police said the photograph resembling Etan Patz was in a scrapbook in Mr. Groat's possession. Etan's parents. Stanley and Julie Patz, have said they were uncertain if the boy in the photograph was their son.

The discovery of the photograph prompted a retired taxi driver, Chester Jones, 69, to say last week that he believed he had picked up Etan and a man trear the boy's home on May 25, 1979, about the time the boy disappeared

### American Sikh Fights For a Place in Army

By Joy Horowitz

Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES - As a modem-day warrior, be does not drink, does not smoke, does not eat meat and dresses in white - all symbols of purity. Piled on his head and tied in a knot beneath a white turban, his long hair is wrapped around a small sword.

His religion, the Sikh faith with its 500-year history of warriors and martyrs, exalts the sword and a "righteous path." So while he rises each day at 3 A.M. to pray and practice yoga, he is also an expert

The son of a retired Marine Corps officer, he has changed the name his father gave him 25 years ago from Clark Alan Harris to

Gurusant Singh Khalsa.

But, he says, the values his father transmitted to him "of serving God and country" have not changed; nor has his dream of be-coming an officer in the U.S. Army. There is one problem, however.

The U.S. Army will not have him unless he gets rid of his turban, cuts his hair, shaves his long, reddish-brown beard and stops wearing his steel bracelet, a Sikh reminder that one's strength of purpose will be tested. That would be a disavowal of

my religion," Mr. Khalsa said, sit-ting in the Sikh storefront headquarters in West Los Angeles. "It's réligious discrimination.

After 24 years of permitting fol-lowers of the Sikh religion to wear articles of faith, the army decided last year to abolish its dress code exemptions for Sikhs and not to accept any more enlistees of the religion, whose nine mitlion adherents include soldiers in the Indian, British and Canadian ar-

So Mr. Khalsa was turned down when he tried to enlist at a recruiting office in Los Angeles last month. Sikhs across the country demonstrated to show their disapproval, and Mr. Khalsa petitioned the army to reconsider the policy change on the ground that it violated his constitutional rights.

An army spokesman in Washington said Mr. Khalsa's petition should be decided "in the next couple of weeks."

"I think it really is silly the government is prosecuting people who won't register, and here they won't let me in when I'm committed to serving my country," said Mr. Khalsa, an office supplies sales-

"There shouldn't be any conflict between serving God and country. I believe it is my duty to defend our country if attacked. My father inspired me to serve my country and protect what we have; I'm willing to lose my life for that. What do they want?

What the army wants, according to a spokesman in Washington, Major George Stinnett, is to be

both fair and consistent in enforcmg its appearance standards. "Permitting exceptions for just one group — bere, the Sikhs — would be discriminatory," he said, adding that to grant exceptions to all groups would affect "safety. discipline, health and morale."

Major Stinnett said the army's policy change was the result of requests last year from Moslems. Hasidic Jews and American Indirans for exceptions to dress code regulations. The tighter new dress rules do not apply to the 15 Sikhs already in the army, he said.

When appearance exceptions were established for members of the Sikh faith in 1958, they applied only to draftees, not enlistees. In 1974, the army policy was expanded to permit all members of the Sikh religion as well as members of other religious groups to be eligible for exceptions on a case-by-case

reason for the 1981 policy change, Major Stinnett said. He said tests showed that facial hair prevented an effective seal of a gas mask. Mr. Khalsa contends that gov erument documents he received through the Freedom of Information Act indicate otherwise. Major Stinnett also suggested that "unshore hair can present a

Chemical warfare is the primary

problem of personal hygiene be-cause certain field conditions are not conducive to washing your hair everyday."
He added that turbans could could get "caught in barbed wire during basic training exercises." The Sikhs point to an article that appeared in May in India-

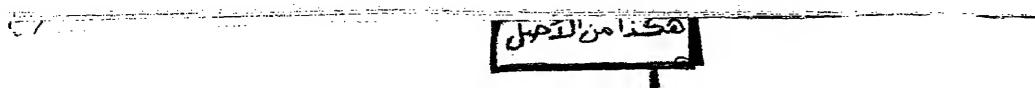
West, a California-based newspa-

per. about a Sikh soldier; Sergeant Kirnbir Grewal The article said that Sergeant Grewal, who is stationed in West Germany, took his physical training test - push-ups, sit-ups and a two-mile (3.2-kilometer) run while wearing his chemical suit, protective mask and hood. He completed the two-mile run in the fastest time in his regiment, all with his mask and hood intact.

Sikhism was founded in the 15th century in northern India by the first of 10 "great gurus," as the re-ligion's teachers were called, in the 1600s, the 10th guru transformed the Sikhs into a militant brotherhood as a way of survival.

Closer to Christianity than to cither the Hindu or Moslem faith, Sikhism is a minority religion in India. Sikhs believe in one God. They are noted for physical prowess and hard work.

"We are a peaceful people," Mr. Khalsa said. "I voted for the nuclear freeze. But it's not a conflict to stand for peace and promote de-fense as well.



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# Machine of the Year

"There are some occasions," states TIME this week, "when the most significant force in a year's news is not a single individual but a process, and a widespread recognition by a whole society that this process is changing the course of all other processes."

That is why, after weighing the ebb and flow of events around the world, TIME has decided that 1982 is

the year of the computer.

This was the year in which the computer literally forced its way into America's social consciousness. The sales figures were awesome. The "information revolution" that futurists have long predicted has arrived, bringing with it the promise of dramatic changes in the way people live and work, perhaps even in the way they think. America will never be the same. In a larger perspective, the entire world will never be the same.

In a striking departure, a machine-not a man, woman or group of individuals—graces the cover of

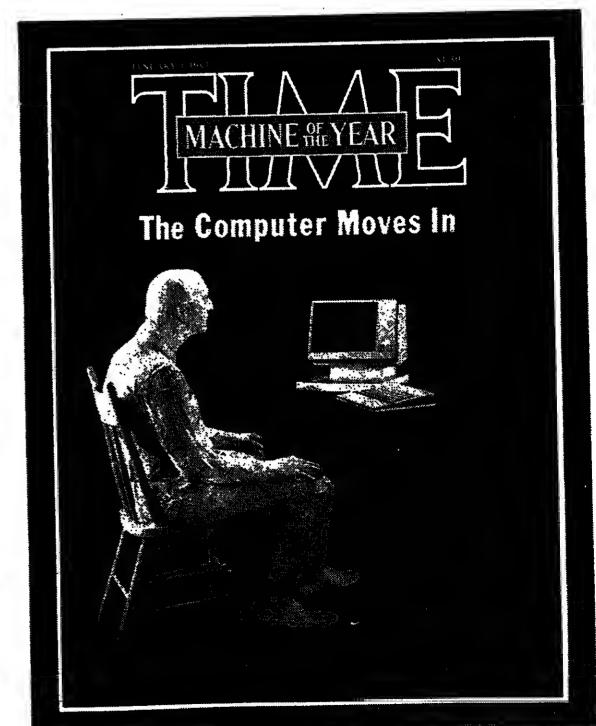
TIME's annual Man of the Year issue.

TIME's first Man of the Year was Charles Lindbergh—the "Lone Eagle," a hero chosen perhaps in part because his accomplishment in 1927 was without benefit of supportive technology

Such is the magnitude of the changes the world has undergone, and that TIME has witnessed every week since

its founding six decades ago.

This week's issue, The Machine of the Year, is indicative of TIME's continuing responsiveness to the story of change as the magazine enters its 60th year of publication. And indicative, also, of the kind of journalism that attracts nearly 30 million men and women around the world every week.



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French Set to Try For U.S. TGV Sale

PARIS — France has set up a new company to market its high speed train, the TGV, in the United States, French national railway officials said Tuesday.

It will open an office in New York early next year in a bid to capture the multi-billion dollar market for high speed trains currently developing on the East Coast of the United States, the officials said.

The TGV or Train à Grande Vitesse, has

The TGV, or Train a Graude Vitesse, has been used on a number of routes from Paris to Lyons and farther south since last year, at speeds of up to 260 killometers per hour (162

speeds of up to 260 kilometers per nour (162 mph).

But the French have so far not succeeded in marketing the TGV abroad, with earlier projects for bullet trains in Brazil and South Korea having failed so far to materialize.

In the United States, France faces competition from Japan, which obtained a \$2 billion contract for the construction of a high speed rail link between Los Angeles and San Diego, California, last September.

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(Continued on Page 10)

Jaime Mosquera Cas-

tro, below, president of

the Banco del Estado.

### INVESTOR NOTEBOOK

EDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1982

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So far to the last in a series of articles dealing with the outlook for stocks in 1983.

So far to the last in a series of articles dealing with the outlook for stocks in 1983.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange has taken off in recent weeks, the prospect of lower interest rates dealing to the belief that the strong but stagnant Japanese economy may be series to a gradual recovery.

The Stock Exchange has taken off in recent weeks, the prospect of lower interest rates are loss and the belief that the strong but stagnant Japanese economy may be series of the strong but stagnant st September 1 drive belief that the source of the belief that the so

Tokyo share prices soared Tuesday morning to an all-time high of 3,042.83 on the Nikkei-Dow Jones index, before retreating in profifaking to close at 8,016.67, still a gain of 1.60 on the day. Since the reginning of October, the value of the 225 issues included in the index tas increased almost 17 percent, with nearly 10 percent of the advance oming since Oct. 28.

Most analysis predict that despite fluctuations prices should continue o rise gradually, gaining perhaps another 10 percent over the next year.

The volume of trading has also picked up considerably in recent veeks. For instance, 480 million shares changed hands in Monday's full tession and Tuesday's final session of the year was only half a day with column of about 400 million

The foreign investor

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hares. Several months ago, 225 million shares was a normal day's

A major reason for the pickup in rading and prices bas been the re-

and prices has been the re-dum to Tokyo of foreign investors, specially large U.S. private pen-son funds, analysts say.

After being net sellers for the rist half of 1982, foreign investors became net buyers of Japanese securities in September. There

here big jumps in October and November, with foreigners becoming net jurchasers of an estimated \$1 billion worth of Japanese stocks in Octo-ber and of \$1.22 billion worth in November. The recent appreciation of the yen against the U.S. dollar has lured namy U.S. institutional investors into the Japanese market. Since Oct. 19, the yen has increased its value more than 15 percent against the dollar, closing Tuesday in Tokyo at 235.50 yen to the dollar.

By purchasing Japanese stocks when the yen is strengthening, the

oreign investor can gain not only from any increase in share prices but itso from the appreciation of the yen. Of course, if the yen weakens and nock prices fall, the same process works in reverse, thus doubling the otenual loss. A firmer yen will help the Japanese stock market only up to a certain cont. Up to 220 yen to the dollar, the trend will be a positive factor for the Japanese market as a whole, according to Takayuki Nakajima, a senior economist at Daiwa Securities.

But should the yen strengthen beyond 220 to the dollar, it would hurt he market. Mr. Nakajima explained, because then the currency's value

would make Japanese exports more expensive and less competitive in oreign markets.

### Lower Rates Expected

Another force for optimism in the Tokyo market has been the expecta-ion that the government will soon lower interest rates. With the yen gronger and U.S. interest rates declining, many analysts believe the apanese central bank can now afford to lower rates to help stimulate

he economy.

Corporate earnings in Japan are particularly sensitive to interest rate novements because most Japanese companies are highly leveraged. On average, a Japanese company's source of outside capital is about 85 percent debt and 15 percent equity.

Consumer electronics companies have done well in the recent market advance. For example, since late October the share price of TDK, a producer of tape for video and audio recorders, has added about 17 bercent, and Matsushita Electric's shares have increased 14 percent. With rumors of rate cuts swirling, some interest rate-sensitive issu

with rumors of rate cuts swiring, some interest rate-sensitive issues, such as trading companies and consumer credit firms, have been strong performers. If the economy strengthens, the basic industry stocks, such as Nippon Steel, should do well, analysts say, in fact, Nippon Steel shares have added 12 percent since the beginning of October.

But if the stock market surge indicates anything about Japan's economic fundamentals, it seems to be more that the economy has bottomed out and the likely trajectory is upward, not that a robust recovery

s assuredly around the corner. The movement on the Tokyo market still tends to be a faint echo of shat happened the evening before on Wall Street. And the economic

ecovery in Japan, as elsewhere, depends greatly on the United States.

"The U.S. economy will be a key consideration in determining bow evell the Tokyo market will do in the near future," said Zenichi Ishikawa, leputy general manager of institutional research at Daiwa. The New York Times.

### 10 Nations **Set Talks** On IMF

PARIS — Finance ministers of the so-called Group of 10 major industrial nations will meet in Paris Jan. 18 for what sources say will be further talks on plans to expand funding for the International Monetary Fund.

Sources in Paris said Tuesday that the full ministerial meeting will be preceded by a meeting of deputy finance ministers on Jan. 17, probably in Brussels. They gave no indication of the meetings' agendas.

But official sources in Tokyo said the ministers will discuss increasing the contributions of member countries in the IMF, a reduc-tion of interest rates and urgent lending to help Latin American countries overcome their debt

The group consists of the Unit-ed States, the Netherlands, Japan, Canada, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy, Belgium and Swe-

The Japanese sources also said a possible increase in funds available in o special IMF facility called the General Arrangement in Borrow (GAB) would probably be on the agenda. In addition, the GAB, used by the Group of 10 for lending among its own members, may be opened up in allow lending in all IMF members.

French Finaoce Minister Jacques Delors, current Group of 10 chairman, recently had preliminary talks with Saudi Arabia on IMF quotas, which news reports have said may involve a \$5-billion Saudi cootribution to the GAB.

Further talks are expected early next year between the Saudis and British Chnneellor of the Exchequer Geoffrey Howe, chairman of the IMF Interim Committee, and IMF Managing Director

Jacques de Larosière. Moves to involve the Saudis in a contribution to the GAB run parallel to other plans for an increase of between 40 percent and 60 percent in IMF quotas to strengthen the organization's strained liquidity position, and to increase GAB funds to \$20 billion from \$6.1 billion

Efforts are under way to speed up a final decision on IMF quotas by bringing forward the next IMF Interim Committee meeting in Washington in Feb. 11 from April

Meanwhile, Japanese hanking sources said Tuesday that an inter-national credit-risk information body, tentatively called the International Banking Institute, is likely to be established in Washington early in 1983.

Nearly 1,000 banks are expected to join the organization, which is being promoted by an committee of 11 U.S., West European and Japanese banks and headed by Chase Manhattan, they said.

dures, to demonstrate what it calls the openness of Japan's mar-

Reuters reported from Tokyo that Mr. Abe will visit five West

y to ease trade friction. The for-

on ministry said the trip will take to Belgium, Britain, France,

rand, ritish Prime Minister Mar-garet Natcher and other leaders is expected to seek their understand-ing of Jaan's efforts to open its market wher to foreign goods, ministry sorces said.

Abe, in meetings with President François Mitter-

163,47 8,1197 80,14 23,81

2.119 3.9744 147.25 125.63 7.2880 37.98 21.7392

Germany and Italy.

■ Abe to Tour Europe

### In one case, 37,000 investors lost an estimated \$33 million. In another, 24,000 individuals and 26 foreign banks are awaiting word from bank examiners on the whereabouts of \$150 million. The development has involved some of Colombia's most prestigious financial institutions, whose the people's money." steel-and-glass beadquarters offices along Bogo-

ta's Seventh Avenue cede prominence only in the Andean slopes at the city's edge. "The uncertainty has become such that the slightest rumor can

By Warren Hoge

New York Times Service

reputation for conservative money management have been shaken by a series of scandals that have

forced the liquidation of one bank, the emergency

oationalization of another and the jailing of a state governor and more than a dozen top officials

of financial institutions.

BOGOTA - Colombia's financial life and its

cause a run on any of them," an American business analyst here said.

It has also further eroded Colombia's capacity to borrow abroad at a time when economic crises in Argentina and Mexico have diminished the disposition of foreign banks to lend to any Latin American nation. Although Colombia has the best debt profile in Laun America, the spreads on short-term loans it has recently negotiated have

President Belisario Betancur, an outspoken populist who took office four months ago, has accused the implicated financiers of "playing with

On Oct. 8, he declared a 24-hour emergency to put into effect new lending limitations. He also

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

# Fed Confirms Policy Committee

serve System, clearly concerned about continuing weakness in the economy, voted last month in accept growth in its broadest measures of the money supply at rates above the targets originally estab-lished for 1982.

least temporarily to controlling inmally released with a delay of about six weeks, although most of market participants.

At its meeting last month, the utes disclosed.

All-savers certificates were spe-cial tax-exempt deposits that were offered to the public for n limited period. According to the minutes, the committee members reasoned that the proceeds from a large amount of maturing all-savers cerifficates were deposited in checking accounts that are counted as part of M-1. More than \$30 billion in all-savers certificates have ma-

The committee voted to seek growth in M-2 and M-3 at an anoual rate of around 9.5 percent from September in December. Were that target to be achieved, growth in M-2 for 1982 would be 9.9 percent, while that for M-3 would be 10.5 percent. By comparison, M-2 in October and November increased at an annual rate of 9.9 percent and M-3 at an 8.5 percent rate.

The targets for M-2 and M-3 had originally been set at 6 percent

### Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Tuesday in Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom for a holiday. Japanese stock and bond markets closed at noon.

### TAPMAN MANAGED

COMMODITY ACCOUNTS. PERFORMANCE RESULTS FOR COMPTREND IL

OF \$100,000 ON JANUARY 1 OF EACH YEAR yielded the following after all charges: IN 1980: +165% IN 1981: +137%

As of

BEGINNING EQUITIES

**\$135,153.75** 

Call or write Royali Frazier at TAPMAN, Trend Analysis and Wall Street Plaza, New York, New York 10005 212-269-1041 Telex BMJ 667 173 UW.

Nacional. Bank Scandal Jolts Bogotá

Félix Correa Maya,

risen to one-half a percentage point above the London interbank rate.

to a weekly average of \$480.3 bil-lion. This was consistent with the

pattern of rapid growth in M-1 that has been evident for several

In the four weeks ended Dec. 15, M-1 averaged \$477.6 billion, which

represented a 17.2 percent com-pound annual rate of increase

from its average of \$458.9 billion

three months earlier. In the last six months, M-1 has increased at an

annual rate of 11.2 percent, while over the last year if has risen 8.9

# **Voted to Ease Monetary Stance**

time accounts held by businesses.

monetary growth would be tolerat-

ed "if continuing economic and fi-

nancial uncertainties should ap-

pear to be reflected in exceptional

liquidity demands."
The Federal Reserve figures re-

leased Monday showed that its M-

New York Times Service NEW YORK — The Federal Retime and savings deposits beld by individuals. M-3 includes M-2 plus The Federal Reserve group con-cluded that growth in M-2 and M-3 at rates slower than the 9.5 per-cent set for the September-Decem-ber period would be "acceptable and desirable" only if the slow-down were "associated with de-clining interest rates." Still Jaster

The central bank reported Monday that, at a meeting in mid-No-vember, the Federal Open Market Committee, its key policy group, had continued to shift its focus at terest rafes rather than managing the money supply. The record of the committee's discussions is norwhat was released Monday had been widely assumed by credit

committee confirmed the decision it reached in October to ignore for the time being movements in M-1, the narrowest measure of the money supply, because of distortions in the data caused by the ending of the "all-savers" program, the min-

rured since October.

to 9 percent and 6.5 percent in 9.5 percent, respectively. M-2 includes currency, checking accounts and

DECEMBER 23, 1982 EQUITY STOOD AT

More than \$6,000,000 currently

### N.Y. Stock Prices Slip From Record In Profit-Taking

NEW YORK — Wall Street stock prices pulled back Tuesday from the record level reached Mooday as profit-taking pushed blue chip issues lower in light trad-

The Dow Jones industrial average, which soared 25.48 points in an all-time high of 1,070.55 Moo-day, closed off 11.68 points at 1,058.87, It had been ahead about two points at the outset.

The Dow, which broke the old record of 1.065.49 set Nov. 3, has climbed 80.30 points over the past six sessions and 293.63 points since hitting a 27-month low of 776.92 on Aug. 12. Declines led advances \$16-691

among the 1,904 NYSE issues traded, and the volume was 58.6 million, compared with 62.9 million Monday

The market doesn't look that good," said Harry Laubscher, mar-ket analyst for Paine Webber. He said Monday's rally was centered mainly in highly capitalized stocks held in insultational portfolios and it was these same issues that car-

ried the market lower Tuesday.
The session was delayed 35 mio-utes io the first hour of trading by a fire at the New York Stock Exchange and marred at the outset by a computer problem that tem-porarily delayed transmission of

Because of the fire delay, it was difficult in determine a major treed in the market, which had been marked by Mooday by con-siderable buying in blue-chip and lower-priced basic industry stocks.

"In light of those big gains, it is not surprising for the market to pull back," said Harry Villec of Dean Witter Reynolds, "I still 1 measure of currency and check-ing accounts had increased \$600 million in the week ended Dec. 15. think this market is going to finish

the week with a bang."

Asked to explain the sudden explosive rise Monday afternoon, A. Marshall Acuff Jr., a portfolio strategist at Smith Barney. Harris Upham & Co., said: "There had been n lot of talk lately about the market going down. When it didn't happen Mooday, the buyers sud-denly came in. It's the sort of selfreinforcing phenomenon we've been seeing."

Eugeoe Peroni, technical analysi

for Wedbush, Noble, Cooke of Los Angeles, said the rally sbould continue through the week and into some minor backing-and-filling," he said. "But this week should see a very traditional rally. It's a very enjoyable time."

But other analysts were skepti-cal of Monday's rally because the Dow average far outpaced the rest of the market. Other averages still were below their all-time highs.

Chase Manhattan, the natioo's third largest bank, cut its prime lending rate to a two-year low of 11 percent from the prevailing 1114 bank followed the lead.

Analysts noted the federal funds rate banks charge ooe another for overnight loans rose at the outset even though the Federal Reserve revealed it had voted in November to lower the target for the interhank rate to a range of 6-10 per-cent from 7-1012 percent the previ-

ous month. The Fed also reported late Monday the nation's money supply rose \$600 million in the latest statistical week. The board indicated because of new money funds it plans to pay less attention than be-fore to weekly movements in the

Analysts said it will take signs the economy is improving in addi-tion to lower interest rates to move the market substantially higher.

The government is slated to re-port on its index of leading economic indicators oo Friday, the On the NYSE floor, blue-chip American Telephone & Telegraph was off % to 59½ following a 2-

point jump Monday. Analysis say AT&T will benefit from the FCC's compensation ruling on telephone rates when AT&T divests its oper-

Warner Communications, a 14-point loser Monday, was active and up 1% at 29%. Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis is resigning to become head of Warner Amex Cable Communications.

### SAINT-GOBAIN

Jean-Jacques Faust has been appointed General Delegate of the Soint-Gobain Group for Brazil and Argentino. He took office as of rember 1st. In this new copacity he replaces Jean Ricommard.

# 982 is here again.

Outside views. Inside information.

first 11 months came to \$6.8 billion, they said.

The decline in the trade surplus comes as the yen is steadily strengthening a trend that undercuts the competitiveness of Japanese goods on world markets. ■ U.S. Assesses Trade Move U.S. officials in Tokyo say Ja-

TOKYO - Japan's merchandise

trade surplus, a constant target of

riticism by the United States and Europe, fell sharply in November to \$292 million from \$1.69 billion in October, the government report-

The current account, a broader

said the major factors in the sharp current-account reversal were in-

dends and royalties to foreign enti-

of Japanese securities recently. The officials estimated that Ja-

pan's current-account surplus for the whole of 1982 would reach a

\$7.5 billion. The surplus for the

ed Tuesday.

pan's latest package of tariff cuts has some symbolic value in easing trade tensions, but will have little real impact on the country's buge trade surpluses with the United States and Europe. The Associated

Press reported.

"Japan acted independently, on its own initiative," a U.S. Embary official who requested anony last said of the measures approachment. Friday by the Japanas cabinet.
Real actions like deserve some credit." rade-reform pack-But the thir by Japan in a year age autor to have minimal effect is exp surpluses with its major of partners, and could serve trade partners, and could serve than a diversion

again tising ann-rapan protect preced the latest package of 78 items di not reorporate any action on the key the of quotas on U.S. and handled products, which are the for the standard the standard

iot vising anti-Japan protec-

As Current Account Posts Deficit

Japanese Trade Surplus Plunges

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Yasuhiro Nakasone's mid-January visit to Washington.

U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield told Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe on Morday that the measures would be major factor in the battle against rising protectionism in the United States and

be assessed without careful study.

Japanese officials are concerned European countries next week to with whether the measures will blunt criticisms of Japan's trading

measure of trade performance that includes services and certain uni-lateral transfers, swung into a \$333-million deficit after a \$1.43billion surplus in October.
Officials at the Finance Ministry creased payments of interest, diviies, coupled with decreased re-burns from overseas investments. Foreigners have been heavy buyers

But with unemployment soaring in the rest of the industrialized world, and Japan's 1981 trade sur-pluses of \$16 billion with the United States and \$12 billion with the European Community expected to rise this year, pressures to shut out Japanese goods are likely to per-

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 28, excluding bank ser cs charges,

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When Mr. Nakasone took over has head of Japan's conservative government on Nov. 27 he ordered swift steps in ease trade friction. which has met extreme resistance in his rural-constituency-based Liberal Democratic Party. On Jan. 13 the government will decide formally on further nontar-iff steps, such as relaxing testing

barriers which have effectively kept a wide variety of foreign products out of Japan.

Analyzing the Japanese plan, the U.S. official said even a sizable

policies during Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's mid-January

the U.S. official said even a sizable cut in totacco tariffs, from 35 percent to 20 vercent, may not necessarily mean an increase in foreign sales in the tage Japanese market for cigarettes because "there are so many other variables."

The U.S. shan of Japan's government-controlled tobacco market is only 1.4 pecent, and "an awful lot depends on the rules" in determining whether S. sales improve, the U.S. official said. The rules include quotas of the percentage of foreign produs retail distributors may sell.

He said the package's privision for slashing duties on choolate from 31.9 percent to 20 pelent was "quite important" in the Uited States and Europe, but the sainficance of other elements cannot be assessed without careful study.

Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. 2014 13th Titlement of the control o 220173242179173217973455 HALLEY CONTROL WAS AND THE STANDARD CONTROL OF THE ST Solicia Solici 2.00 m 2. 17% 17%+ C.

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COMPANY Dec. 28 REPORT Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local 1982 6,291,000, 145,0 1981 6,019,000, 150.0 Roveoue... Profils....

65-16 45-13 67-13 67-13 67-13 64-23 64-23

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3 00en int 14,155, up 1,100.

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Tuesday's AMEX Closing Prices
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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### WEATHER

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| ALGARVE         | >3  | 55 | •   | 45  | Fair            | LONDON                | 6  | 43  | 0    | 32 | Fak       |
| ALGIERS.        | 34  | តា | 7   | 45  | Cloudy          | LOS ANGELES           | 17 | 43  | 7    | 45 | Cloudy    |
| AMSTER DAM      | 0   | 46 | · S | 4T  | Overcost        | MADRID                | 10 | 50  | -1   | 30 | Feir      |
| ANKARA          | 6   | 41 | 1   | 34  | Cloudy          | ASIKAM                | 27 | 61  | 32   | 72 | Overcost  |
| ATHERS .        | 13  | 55 | 7   | 45  | Felr            | MEXICO CITY           | 26 | 79  | -    | 4  | Fok       |
| AUCKLAND        | 1\$ | 64 | 12  | 54  | Cloudy          | ANLAMA                | 27 | 81  | 22   | 72 | Cloudy    |
| BANGKOK         | 28  | 87 | 16  | 61  | Fair            | MILAN                 | 7  | 45  | -    | 25 | Fair      |
| BEIJING         | 7   | 45 | 0   | 32  | Fair            | MONTREAL              | 1  | 37  | 4    | 21 | Cloudy    |
| BRIRUT          | 17  | 63 | 10  | 50  | Fotr            | MOSCOW                | ō  | 32  | .š   | 30 | Snow      |
| BELGRADE        | 2   | 36 | 1   | 34  | Overcost        | AUNICH                | 4  | 30  | 3    | 37 | Overcosti |
| BERLIN          | \$  | 41 | 2   | 34  | Showers         | NAIROSI               | 21 | 70  | )3   | 55 | Clourty   |
| BOSTON          | 74  | 57 | 3   | 37  | Rain            | MASSAU                | 26 | 79  | 21   | 70 | Fair      |
| <b>BRUSSELS</b> | 6   | 43 | 4   | 39  | <b>OVETCOST</b> | NEW DELHI             | ï  | 59  | 10   | SO | Roin      |
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| BUCNOS AIRES    | 34  | 93 | 20  | 68  | Stormy          | OSLO                  | 2  | 28  | -    | 21 | Fair      |
| CAIRO           | 19  | 66 | 9   | 48  | Foir            | PARIS                 | •  | 45  | 3    | 37 | Fair      |
| CAPE TOWN       | 23  | 73 | 12  | 54  | Fair            | PRAGUE                |    | 43  | ő    | 32 | Cloudy    |
| CASABLANCA      | 16  | 61 | \$  | 4   | Foir            |                       | 2  | 3   | 3    | 34 | Roin      |
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| COSTA DELSOL    | 16  | 6) | 7   | 45  | Foir            | ROME                  |    |     |      | 43 | Cloudy    |
| DAMASCUS        | 15  | 59 | - 1 | 34  | Fair            | SAO PAULO             | 24 | 77  | 17   | _  | CIDURA    |
| DUBLIN          | 7   | 45 | 2   | 34  | Fair            | SEOUL                 | 6  | _   | 0    | 32 | Fair      |
| EDINBURCH       | 5   | 41 | 1   | 34  | Over Cast       | SHANGHAL              | 12 | 54  | 0    | 32 |           |
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| NELS(NK)        | 0   | 32 | -3  | 20  | Cloudy          | TELAVIV               | 20 | 44  | 10   | 50 | Cloudy    |
| HOME KONG       | 74  | и  | 10  | 50  | Foir            | TOKYO                 | )2 | 54  | 7    | 45 | Owercost  |
| NOUSTON         | 14  | 57 | 4   | 39  | Cloudy          | TUNIS                 | 15 | 59  |      | 43 | Cloudy    |
| ISTANBUL        | A   | 46 | 5   | A   | Fatc            | VENICE                | 5  | 41  | 8    | 32 | Foggy     |
| JERUSALEM       | 34  | 61 | 7   | 45  | Foir            | VIENNA                | 5  | 41  | 5    | 41 | Overcost  |
| LAS PALMAS      | 20  | 68 | 15  | 59  | Fol             | WARSAW                | 3  | 37  | 2    | 37 | Chonga    |
| LIMA            | 75  | B2 | 19  | 66  | Cloudy          | WASHINGTON            | ÌΫ | 66  | 10   | 50 | Cloudy    |
| LISBON          | In  | 50 |     | 4   | Foir            | ZURICH                | 5  | 41  | 3    | 37 | Overcost  |
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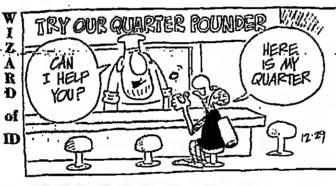


















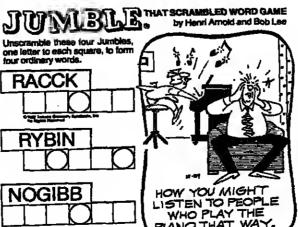










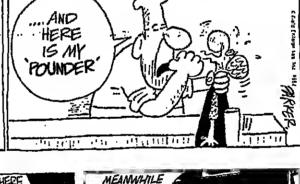


PIANO THAT WAY. Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as sug-gested by the above cadesa.

Jumbles: CHUTE SCARY KOWTOW BOUNTY Answer: That new frozen food shop has the best meels - - YOU EVER "THAW"

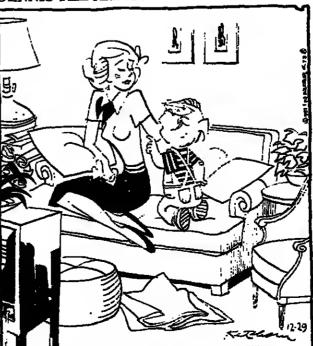
Print answer here:

Imprime par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris





### DENNIS THE MENACE



WELL, IF YOU HAVEN'T BEEN CRYING ... YOUR EYES ARE MELTING."

### **BOOKS**

### **QUEEN BEE**

By Eugene Kennedy, 330 pp. \$17.95.

Doubleday, Garden City, New York, N.Y. 11530.

### Reviewed by Anne Chamberlin

WE READ of captains of industry W who seek refuge in the eloister from the bowling vacuum of success. Eugene Kennedy, once a Catholic priest but now married and a professor of psychology at Loyola University in Chicago, is part of the traffic that's headed the other way. Among his 25 books is a biography of Richard J. Daley, the late Chicago mayor, which may help account for the rich supply of city hall insights so exuberantly displayed in this latest work.

"Queen Bee," his second novel, is

the story of the first woman mayor of Chicago, and how she got there. "The Making of the Mayor," so to speak. You soon stop searching for a resemblance to Chicago's real-life mayor, Jane Byrne. I doubt if she'll want to dain she's any kin. claim she's any kin.

On first inspection, Ann Marie O'Brien, the red-haired mayor-to-be, is the complete well-brought-up grad-uate of Our Lady of Peace College, "Virgin Acres," as it's called by the uncouth. Her U.S. Army captain hus-band is missing in action in the jungles of an unnamed land. As the book opens, she appears in the city council chamber to receive a plaque for her work with other wives of missing ser-

At first glance, she has a disarming directness that briefly leads you to suppose she will be swept to the throne in one of those sweet triumphs of purity over corruption. You soon realize she has all the innocence of a cobra. Her gradual transformation, as the addictive juices of power begin to course through ber veins and obliterate those vague twinges that once passed for decent instincts, turns out to he far more absorbing than you

might expect.

The same could be said for the city hall denizeus and assorted spear carri-ers who take part in the plot. There is Francis (The Rosary) Rafferty, who drapes pious verbiage over every thought, and somehow manages to turn the small patches of land he's acquired into "valuable tracts on which important buildings were to be erect-

Alderman Sam Noto, from a West Side ward, "felt comfortable in artificial fibers and they matched his spirit and style very well." Ann Marie's cousin, the "sleek and knowing" Mon-signor Morgan Fitzmaurice, became vicar general of the Archdiocese of Chicago after a career of running Catholic cemeteries. Compared to most around him, old Mayor Thomas H. Cullen, the con-

summate politician ("No entrails ever told witch doctors more than Cullen's guts told him about what and how to do things"), seems almost lovable. He gives Ann Marie ber start up the ladder for his own purposes, and she returns the compliment — with a twist.

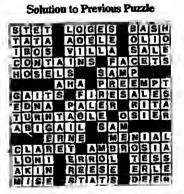
Mark Richler, the mayor's scholarly Jewish adviser, seems the most decent of the lot (after police Captain Paul Vincent) and eventually is sacked un-

ustly. (Punishment edly on good guys and bad in Kennedy's scheme.)
At first they all seem like cardboard cutouts from Central Casting. But soon, like a squeamish spectator at a bullfight, you are caught, with reluc-tant fascination, in the ever-shifting

dynamics of betrayal and greed that

give direction to their days.

Front and center in the seamy ta-bleau is Paul Michael Martin, the television reporter, whose commentaries and weekly gossip column can make



### or destroy careers; who trades favors for money from Richard Barone, the speculator who has built a fortune by manipulating Chicago aldermen and bending the laws when he doesn't

break them.

To "P.M." the breasts of a passing secretary are "like tumbling melons escaping the grocer's hands." Lechery is his obsession, bobby and stock in trade, and it is not long before Ann Marie is drawn into his treacherous embrace. But their close encounters first in a seedy hotel suite maintained by P.M.'s office and later in the apart-ment loaned to him by Richard Barone, who naturally has them filmed by a hidden camera — are more like contests than seductions.

The reader is mostly not obliged to observe the struggle in the customary Masters and Johnson detail. Often, m fact, P.M. has scarcely loosened his tie before Ann Marie wants to enlist his help in some power play or plot for revenge. On one steamy occasion, in her city hall office, ("Hold my calls"), he falls off her leather couch and twists his ankle before things could reach my blush threshold.

So there is much to be grateful for, and they richly deserve each other. Even though she finally throws him out, you can't help feeling that with flattery and cajolery he could buy his way back.

I should add that a series of grisly homosexual murders threads its sinis-ter way through the book, with seemingly little connection to the main events. Only in time for the big-bang finale does everything come together on center stage. By this time the story has become so gripping that you feel like phoning Chicago to make sure the city's still there.

Anne Chamberlin, a Washington writer, wrote this review for The Wash-

### BEST SELLERS

The New York Times This list is based on reports from more thousances throughout the United States. list are not necessarily consecutive.

13

| This<br>Mark                      | Lesi<br>Wee |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 SPACE, by James A. Michener     | 1           |
| 2 2010: OOYSSEY TWO, by Ard       |             |
| 3 THE VALLEY OF HORSES.           | by          |
| Jean M. And. 4 ET THE EXTRA-TERRI |             |

TRIAL STORY BOOK, by William Korzwinkle MISTRAL'S OAUGHTER, by FOUNDATION'S EDGE by

MASTER OF THE GAME, by Sidney Sheldon LIFE THE UNIVERSE AND EVER THINO, by Douglas OIFFERENT SEASONS, by

Stephen King.
OEADEYE OICK, by Kurt Vormegut

CROSSINGS, by Damicile Steel

LIFE SENTENCES, by Elizabeth
Forsythe Halley

GOOOBYE, MICKEY MOUSE,
by Let Deigh

by Len Deigh.

14 SECONO HEAVEN, by Judith
Guest

15 THE PARSIFAL MOSAIC, by

### NONFICTION 1 ANO MORE BY ANDY ROONEY, by Andrew A. Rooney. 2 JANE FONDA'S WORKOUT BOOK, by June Fonds ...........

GROWING UP, by Russell Baker.
LIVING, LOVING AND
LEARNING, by Leo Buscagha....
MEGATRENDS, by John

Naisbitt.

A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by Shel Silverstein Succession

KEEPING FAITH, by limmy
Carter

WHEN RAD THINGS HAPPEN
TO GOOD PEOPLE, by Harold S.

TO GOOD PEOPLE, by Harold S.
Kushper
THE FALL OF FREDOIE THE
LEAF, by Leo Buscaglia.
LIFE EXTENSION, by Durk
Pearson and Sandy Shaw.
THE ONE MINUTE MANAGER, by Kenneth Blanchard
and Spencer Johnson
LATLANTIC HIGH, by William
Buckley Ir.
HAVING IT ALL, by Helen
Gurley Brown
JAINE FONDAS WORKOUT
BOOK FOR PREGNANCY,
BURTH AND RECOVERY, by
Fenany DeLyser.
THE PATH TO POWER: THE
YEARS OF LYNDON
JOHNSON, by Robert C. Caro.

13 12

### **BRIDGE**

### By Alan Truscott

MANY years ago the great English player-writer Skid Simon made a very important point: One should try for the best result possible, and not the best possible result.

Simon was thinking of the prob-lems that arise with a weak partner who will not understand scientific bids aimed at determining the ideal contract. But his statement can apply in a different way, and there was a most unusual application of it on the

most tinusual application of it of the diagramed deal.

North-South had to face a barrage of beart bids from their opponents, who traded on the favorable vulnerability situation.

ft can be seen that North-South can

make a grand slam, but that East-West can save cheaply over seven clubs or seven diamonds. In seven hearts doubled, East can take six tricks, for a penalty of 1,300.

The South hand was so strong, op-

posite a minor two-suiter with open-ing bid values, that South could feel reasonably confident of making a grand slam. From his angle that was the best possible result — but was it the best result possible?

He had a good idea what would happen if he bid seven diamonds: His opponents would save in seven bearts, knowing that the resulting penalty would be far less than the value of the

grand slam.

So South gave up on the best possible result and tried for the best result possible by bidding six no-trump.
This changed the picture for the opponents. They could not be sure that the penalty in seven hearts would be less

than the value of the small slam, and they could hope that their teammates would bid and make a grand slam. So South was allowed to play six no-trump, which made easily after a heart lead to the ace. That was a score

of 1,440, enough to win the board. In the replay, predictably, North South tried for the best possible result by bidding seven diamonds and East West duly saved in seven hearts.

On a double-dummy basis, North South can bid and make seven spades which needs a normal spade division.
But that contract could hardly be located in the face of vigorous opposing

NORTH **₽**Q104 **♦QJ853** ♣AQJ75 WEST (D) EAST **♦53** ♥AJ8832. **49872 ♣**102 4943 SOUTH **♠**AKJ6 ♥K64 ♦AK2 North and South were The bidding:

30 Pass Pagg Pass 6N.T.

West led the heart five.

. . . . .

### **CROSSWORD**

|                   |                | _         | _        |      | _   |        | <u>'</u>   |                |              | _        |             |     | _          |            | _          |  |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|------|-----|--------|------------|----------------|--------------|----------|-------------|-----|------------|------------|------------|--|
| CHOSS             |                | DC        | WN       |      |     |        | Abe        |                | m's          |          | 38          | Sba | urp,       | vibr       | ant        |  |
| 1 Utisi ore       |                | Vea.      |          | ay b | 7   |        | rive       |                |              |          | _           |     |            |            |            |  |
| herm it           |                | ubb       |          | -    | -   |        | Mac        |                |              |          |             | LO  |            |            |            |  |
| 5 C sic sen-      | 2 Slacken      |           |          |      |     |        | Anc        |                |              |          | 41 Sea bass |     |            |            |            |  |
| Clasing word      | 3 Put to shame |           |          |      |     |        | Cust       | hion           | fЩ           | ng       | 42 Prompted |     |            |            |            |  |
| 9 Strift          | 4 (            | Graz      | sted     |      |     | 28     | Free       | e              |              | _        | - 44        | Ak  | OT         |            |            |  |
| 14 Adaughter of   | 5 5            | par       | se       |      |     | 27     |            | Q J            | (bes         | SI.      | 43          | Ca  | uras       | ken        | OUS        |  |
| !!era             | 6 (            | infe      | elin     | E    |     |        | beh:       | avi0           | T)           |          |             |     |            | gal        |            |  |
| 15 Toy-gun ammo   |                | em        |          |      | s   | 29     | Con        | tem            | 11           |          | 48          | Le  | Sexu       | lery       |            |  |
| 15 Swiftly        |                | tone      | <u>.</u> |      |     | 30     | Ann        | gra            | m fo         | T .      | -           | KIE | gor        | Phr        | λBı        |  |
| 17 End of a Stein |                |           |          | d,   |     |        | dre        |                |              | •        | 54          |     | mb)e       |            | 2          |  |
| ine               |                | Vorv      |          |      |     |        |            |                | uily         |          | -           |     |            |            |            |  |
| Asian sea         |                | Rede      |          |      |     |        |            |                | r hou        |          |             |     | sten       |            |            |  |
| Recess            |                | ndiv      |          |      |     | 34     | for A      | A TOTAL        | горо         |          | 30          |     | •          | the        |            |  |
| Recklessly        |                | 'Ma       |          |      |     |        |            |                |              |          | -           |     |            | dye        | ,          |  |
| 2. Urge strongly  |                | elect     |          | C    |     | 33     | Fug        | ATO            | tron         | •        | 34          | Dt. | -γ.        | elai       | 100        |  |
| i Hoosegow        | 8              | BILL      | е        |      |     |        | Les        | 504            | i i Gitt     | 4        |             |     | 2          |            | 2042       |  |
| 28 Revenue-       |                | ·         |          |      |     |        | Moi        |                | -1-          |          |             | Ac  |            | 1-44       |            |  |
| raising D.C.      |                | nott      |          |      |     | 34     | cap        | lee I          | UZ           |          | 3,          | AC  | duc        | -          |            |  |
| committee         | 1              | Prin      | œC       | DOL  | es  |        | сар        | ILELI          |              |          |             | pre | Jun        | ,61        |            |  |
| 32 Challenges     | -              | 72        | 4        | 74   | -   | Fa     | la         | 17             | la           | 2.0      | 9           | 10  | 111        | 112        | 112        |  |
|                   | - [            | ľ         | Γ        | 1    |     | Ī      | 1          | ľ              | ľ            |          | ٠.          | L   | 1          | L          | <u> </u>   |  |
| 35 Algonquian     | 14             | +         | 1        | 1-   |     | 18     | 1          | $\blacksquare$ | 1-           |          | 18          | Г   | T          | Т          | Г          |  |
| Indians           | 1              | 1         | l        |      |     |        |            | :              | 1            |          | _           | 1_  | <b>L</b> _ | <u>i .</u> | 乚          |  |
| 36 Sch. group     | 17             | +-        | ┰        | 1    |     | 18     | _          | ${}^{-}$       |              |          | 19          | Т   | Т          | Т          | Т          |  |
| 37 "When I was    | 1              | 1         | ł        | ł    | -   |        | 1_         | L              | 1.           |          | _           | ட   | <u>1</u> _ | 1_         | <u>!</u> _ |  |
| 38 Muliebral ones | 20             | ${f 	au}$ | Т        | Т-   | 21  | $\neg$ | Т          | Т              | Т            | 22       | Т           | П   |            |            |            |  |
| 39 Invent         |                | ł _       | 1        | 11   | L.  | L      | <u>L</u> . | _              | L.           |          | ㅗ           | _   |            |            |            |  |
| 40 Stocky borse   | 23             | Т         | Г        | T    | Г   | Г      |            |                |              | 24       | 1           |     | 26         | 26         | 27         |  |
|                   | L.             |           | _        | 1_   |     | 1_     |            | ,              |              | _        | ┺-          | ↓   | -          | ₩          | ╌          |  |
| 41 Prepare        |                |           |          | 25   | 7   | 7      | 29         | 30             | 31           | •        | ĺ           | 1   | 1          | ł          | 1          |  |
| COCOLUIS          |                |           |          |      | _   |        | _          | ┺              |              | <u> </u> | ┺-          | _   |            | ╄          | ╄          |  |
| 42 Encrusted      | 32             | 33        | 34       |      |     |        | 35         | 1              |              | ı        | ļ           |     | 50         | 1          | 1          |  |
| 43 Wholly         |                | 1_        | -        | ┺-   | ┺   |        | _          | ₩.             | ┺-           | ٠-       | _           |     | -          | ₩          | ₽-         |  |
| at Behind, at sea | 37             | Т         | 1        | 1    |     | 36     | J          | ı              |              | İ        |             | 39  | J          | Ì          | J          |  |
| 47 Kingdoms       |                |           | ┺-       | _    |     |        | ┺-         | Ļ              | ₩.           | -        |             | _   | ╄          | ₽-         | ₩          |  |
| 5. Vigorously     | 40             |           |          |      | 41  | 1      | 1          | •              |              |          | 42          | 1   | 1          | 1          | ı          |  |
| 55 Bow            |                | 1         | -        |      |     | ↓-     | ٠.         | ₽-             | +            |          | ļ           | ₩-  | -          | _          | ┺-         |  |
| 36 First-rate     | 43             | 1         |          | 44   | 1   |        | 1          |                | I            | 45       | 1           |     |            |            |            |  |
| 59 - European     | L              | ↓         | ┺-       | -    | ┺   | ļ      | -          | ٠.             | 1            | -        | ₽-          | ₩-  | 410        | 140        | 50         |  |
| 30 Mad as a wet   | 40             |           |          |      | 1   | 1      |            |                |              | 47       | 1           | 1   | 40         | ~          | 120        |  |
| ben               | <u></u>        | _         |          | _    | 4-  | -      |            |                |              | <b>!</b> | +           | -   | -          | +-         | ₩          |  |
| 61 Pother         |                |           |          | 81   |     | 1      | 25         | 22             | 154          | l        | 1           |     | 1          | i          | 1          |  |
| 32 Far and        |                |           |          | ι_   | ┺-  | ┺-     | -          | -              | <del>-</del> | ₩-       | -           | 50  | ╌          | +          | ┯          |  |
| SG Senace         | 54             | 56        | 57       | l T  | l i |        | 238        | 1              | 1            | ₹ .      |             | -   | 1          | ł          | ŧ .        |  |
| majority          |                | ┺-        | -        | ₩    | ┺-  |        | -          | -              | +-           | ₽-       |             | 62  | -          | ₩          | <b>}</b> — |  |
| leader            | era            |           | 1        | 1    | 1   |        | 61         |                | 1            | ı        |             | -   | 1          | 1          | 1          |  |
| Many: Comb.       | -              | _         | ↓_       | ₩.   | ┺   |        |            | ₽-             | ₩            | ₩        |             |     | +          | ₩          | ₩          |  |
| torm              | 63             |           | 1        |      |     |        | 64         | 1              | 1            | ı        |             | 65  | 1          | 1          | 1          |  |
| .3 Existence      | Ĺ.,            | <u></u>   |          |      | _   |        |            |                | 4            | _        |             | _   | _          | 4          | <u>.</u>   |  |

### WEATHER

|               | NI | GH | LOW |     |              |                       | NI | GH  | LC  | W  |                 |
|---------------|----|----|-----|-----|--------------|-----------------------|----|-----|-----|----|-----------------|
|               | C  | F  | C   | F   |              |                       | C  | F   | C   | E  |                 |
| ALGARVE       | 13 | 55 | •   | 48  | Foir         | LONDON                | 6  | 43  |     | 22 | Fair .          |
| ALGIERS       | 16 | 61 | 7   | 45  | Cloudy       | LOS ANGELES           | 17 | 43  | 7   | 45 | Cloudy          |
| AMSTERDAM     | J  | 44 | 5   | 41  | Overcos?     | MADEID                | 16 | 50  | -1  | 30 | Fair            |
| ANKARA        | •  | 41 | 1   | 34  | Cloudy       | MANILA                | 77 | 61  | 22  | 72 | Overcest        |
| ATHENS        | 13 | 55 | 7   | 45  | Fair         | MEXICO CITY           | 26 | 79  | 6   | 4  | Fair            |
| AUCKLAND      | 18 | 64 | 12  | 54  | Cloudy       | MAMI                  | 77 | \$1 | 22  | 72 | Cloudy          |
| BANGKOK       | 28 | 22 | 16  | 61  | Feir         | MILAN                 | 7  | 45  | -4  | 25 | Fair            |
| BEIJING       | 7  | 45 | 8   | 32  | Foir         | MONTREAL              | 3  | 37  | -4  | 21 | Cloudy          |
| BEIRUT        | 17 | 63 | )0  | 50  | Falr         | MOSCOW                | ā  | 72  | - 4 | 30 | Snow            |
| BELGRADE      | 2  | 36 | 1   | 34  | Overcost     | MUNICH                | 7  | 39  | à   | 37 | Overcust        |
| BERLIN        | •  | 4) | 2   | 36  | Showers      | MAIROSI               | 21 | 70  | u   | 55 | Cloudy          |
| BOSTON        | и  | 57 | 3   | 27  | Roln         | MASSAU                | 26 | 79  | 71  | 70 | Fair            |
| BRUSSELS      | 6  | 4  | 4   | 39  | Overcust     | NEW DELH)             | 15 | 59  | 10  | 50 | Rain            |
| BUCHAREST     | 5  | 41 | 0   | 32  | Foggy        | NEW YORK              | 13 | 56  | 4   | 43 | Roin            |
| BUDAFEST      | 6  | 43 | 3   | 37  | Cloudy       | NICE                  | 12 | 54  | :   | 2  | Cloudy          |
| BUENOS AIRES  | 34 | 63 | 20  | 4   | Stormy       | DSLO                  | -2 | 2   | -4  | 21 | Fair            |
| CAIRO         | 19 | 64 | 9   | 48  | Foir         | PARIS                 | Š  | 44  | 3   | 37 | Fair            |
| CAPE TOWN     | 23 | 73 | )2  | 54  | Fatr         | PRAGUE                | å  | 4   | ី   | 22 | Cloudy          |
| CASABLANCA    | 16 | 61 | 5   | 41  | Fair         |                       | •  |     | 2   | 34 | Rain            |
| CHICAGO       |    | 48 |     | 46  | Rain         | REYKJAYIK             | 78 | 43  |     | 34 |                 |
| COFENHAGEN    | 5  | 41 | 2   | 36  | Choudy       | RIO DE JANEIRO        |    | 82  | 20  |    | Overcost        |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 14 | 41 | 7   | 45  | Foir         | ROME                  | 12 | 54  | .1  | 34 | Fair            |
| DAMASCUS      | 15 | 90 | - 1 | 34  | Foir         | SAO PAULO             | 26 | 71  | 17  | 63 | Cloudy          |
| OUBLIN        | 7  | 45 | 2   | 36  | Fair         | SEQUL                 |    | 4   | 0   | 22 | Cloudy          |
| EDINBUZGH     | 5  | 41 | 1   | 34  | Overcost     | SNAHGRAI              | 12 | 54  | 0   | 12 | Fair            |
| FLORENCE      | 7  | 45 | -1  | 30  | Overcost     | SINGAPORE             | 26 | 22  | 32  | 72 | Overcost        |
| FRANKFURT     | 5  | 41 | 4   | 39  | Cloudy       | STOCKHOLM             | 3  | 24  | 1   | 24 | Cloudy          |
| GENEVA        | 5  | 41 | 0   | 32  | Fougy        | SYONEY                | 25 | 77  | 20  | 56 | Cloudy          |
| NARARE        | 21 | 73 | 19  | 64  | Rigin.       | TAIPE)                | 79 | óż  | 74  | 41 | Overcost        |
| HELSINKI      | 0  | 32 | ->  | 30  | Cloudy       | TEL AVIV              | 20 | 64  | 10  | Ð  | Cloudy          |
| HONG KONG     | 16 | 64 | 10  | 50  | Fak          | TOKYO                 | 12 | 54  | 7   | 45 | Overcost        |
| HOUSTON       | 14 | 57 | 4   | 39  | Cloudy       | TUNKS                 | )5 | 59  | 4   | 4  | Cloudy          |
| (STANBUL      |    | 46 | 5   | 41  | Fair         | VENICE                | 5  | 47  | 0   | 32 | FOOGY           |
| JERUSALEM     | 16 | 61 | 7   | 45  | Fair         | VIENNA                | 5  | 4   | 5   | 47 | <b>Overcost</b> |
| LAS PALMAS    | 20 | 68 | 15  | 50  | Falr         | WARSAW                | 3  | 37  | 2   | 27 | Cloudy          |
| LIMA          | 20 | 12 | 19  | 66  | Cloudy       | WASHINGTON            | )9 | 44  | 10  | 50 | Cloudy          |
| LISBON        | 10 | 50 |     | 43  | Foir         | ZURICN                | 5  | 4   | 3   | 27 | Overcost        |
|               |    |    | R   | pod | legs trom th | ne previous 24 hours. |    |     |     |    |                 |

### ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

| INTERNATIONAL FUNDS  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| DEC 28 1982  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The ner asset value quotatings shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some tunds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marvinal symbols, indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT:[4]—doily:[w]—weekty:[m]—monthly:[b]—bi-monthly:  [7]—regularly:[6]   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| integrical symbols indicate treducity of the property of the p |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AL-MAL MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A. — (m) Al-Moi Trust  | UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BANK IIII HIS BAFP & Col M   | )d ) Bond-Invest  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| — (d ) Beerbord  | - ld 1 Ginbinyest 5F 68.23  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| _ id Grober \$5 782.00   | (d) Japan-Invest  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | = (d ) Japon-Invest   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BANK VON ERNST & Cle AG PR 2622 Bern<br>— (d ) CSF Fund  | UNION INCOMENT C-14-1   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| — (d ) CSF Fund  | — Id ) University   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BRI TANNIA, PO Box 271, 54 Heller, Jersey  —) w) Universal Growth Fund 0.700cc  — (w) Jersey Gilt Fund Ltd £21,70A   | Other Fonds   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (w) Alexander Fund  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL  — Jw) Cooltol Int'l Fund  | ir) Arab Flance I.F., \$27,15   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| - Id ) C.S. Fonds-Bonds \$F 62.50<br>- Id ) C.S. Fonds-Int'l \$F 72.75<br>- (d) Energie-Valor \$F 120.25   | )b   COMETE   \$963.66<br>  w  Convert, Fo Int. A Certs   \$4.78<br>(w) Convert, Fo Int. B Certs   \$27.52  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| OIT INVESTMENT FFM  -+(d) Concestro  | d) Energy Intl. NLV   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -+ id i int'i Rentenfond DM 73AF   | (w) FIF-Pacific \$10.90   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FIDELITY PO Box 470, Hamilton, Bermudo   | )w) First Eggle Fund  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| — 171) American Values Common \$10.76<br>— 1m) American Values Cum. Pref. \$100.00   | (w) Forestund   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| — (d ) Fidelity Amer. Assets 35152<br>— (d ) Fidelity Australia Fund 97.55   | (d) Fondifolia  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Jm) American Volues Curn. Pref. Status<br>- (d ) Fidelity American Fished. \$1.52<br>- (d ) Fidelity Australia Fished. \$2.55<br>- (d ) Fidelity Dr. Sysa. 17. \$79.17<br>- (d ) Fidelity Far East Fd. \$23.58<br>- (d ) Fidelity (d ) Fished. \$2.59<br>- (d ) Fidelity Orlen Fund. \$2.35  | ld 1 Global Fund Ltd  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Id 1 Fidelity Inf Fund \$4.59  | (d   Globes int'l Fund DM 5.61  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FIDELITY PO Box 976, Namilton, Bermado Imi American Volues Common S. 14.76 Imi) American Volues Common S. 14.76 Imi) American Volues Com. Pref. S100.00 Idi) Fidelity American Fand S. 15.52 Idi   Fidelity Australia Final S. 15.53 Idi   Fidelity Por Sost Fall S. 15.35 Idi   Fidelity Por Fast Fall S. 15.35 Idi   Fidelity Por Fast Fall S. 15.35 Idi   Fidelity Orient Fund S. 15.35 Idi   Fidelity Volues Fund S. 15.35 Idi   Fidelity World Fd. S. 15.34 Idi   Fidelity World Fd. S. 15.34   | Id I Indonuez Multibonds A \$ 104.59  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (d ) Fidelity World Fd   | W   Convert   Fa   Id. 2 Certs   \$13.50  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD   | (w) Intermerket Fund  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Iwi G.T. Asia Fund   | )d) I.O. Grawth \$14.61   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Iwi G.T. Dollar Fund   | or I infl Securities Fund   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Id I G.T. Japan Small Co Fund. 577.54  | (r ) Invest Allorthous  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD  - Iwl Barry Poc Fd. Ltd  | (w) Infernational Gold Fund   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND  | (w) Joban Selection Fund 953.72 (w) Joban Pecific Fund 153.06 (d) KB Income Fund LF 1.222.00 (d) Kichwort Bens. Jan. Fo 513.65 (w) Kleitnwort Bens. Jan. Fo 544.60 (w) Leverspe Can. Hold 512.05 (d) Lieutboar 512.05   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| - (d   Short Term 'A' ) Distr) \$1,0437  | W) Leverage Cap. Hold   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - (d   Short Term 'A' (Accum) \$1,1928<br>- (d   Short Term 'A' ) Distr) \$1,643*<br>- (d   Short Term 'B' (Accum) \$1,244*<br>- (d   Short Term 'B' (Distr) \$1,044*<br>- (v) Long Term \$2,419*  | (W) LUXIUSO 5 40-33   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| — (W) Cong Territori, \$24.17  | id   Medicianum Sel. Fund   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JAROINE FLEMING POB 70 GPD Hy Kone 10 J.F. Joseph Trust  | (w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund. \$2.99<br>)w) N.A.W.F. \$122.24<br>(m) NSP F.I.T. \$103.20  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| - IWI OBLI-ODLLAR \$1,191.64   | (d ) UNICO Fund   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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International Herald Tribune

### WHAT DO YOU MEAN, I E YELL AT YOU TOO MUCH A N U





















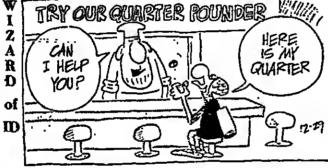




















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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as sug-

(Answers )omorrow)

gested by the above cartoon.

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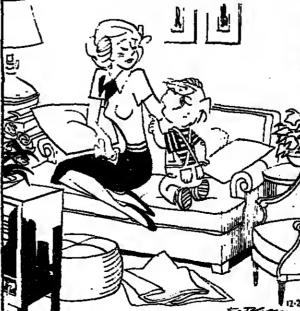
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WELL IF YOU HAVEN'T BEEN CRYING ... YOUR EYES ARE MELTING."

### **BOOKS**

**OUEEN BEE** 

By Eugene Kennedy, 330 pp. \$17.95.

Doubleday, Garden City, New York, N.Y. 11530.

Reviewed by Anne Chamberlin

WE READ of captains of industry who seek refuge in the cloister from the howling vacuum of success. Eugene Kennedy, once a Catholic priest but now married and a profespriest but now married and a professor of psychology at Loyola University in Chicago, is part of the traffic that's headed the other way. Among his 25 books is a biography of Richard J. Daley, the late Chicago mayor, which may help account for the rich supply of city hall insights so exuberantly displayed in this latest work.

"Queen Bee," his second novel, is the story of the first woman mayor of Chicago, and how she got there. "The

the story of the first woman mayor of Chicago, and how she got there. "The Making of the Mayor," so to speak. You soon stop searching for a resemblance to Chicago's real-life mayor, Jane Byrne. I doubt if she'll want to claim she's any kin.

On first inspection, Ann Marie O'Brien, the red-haired mayor-to-be, is the complete well-brought-up graduate of Omr Lady of Peace College, "Virgin Acres," as it's called by the uncouth. Her U.S. Army captain husband is missing in action in the jungles of an unnamed land. As the book opens, she appears in the city council chamber to receive a plaque for her chamber to receive a plaque for her work with other wives of missing ser-

At first glance, she has a disarming directness that briefly leads you to suppose she will be swept to the throne in one of those sweet triumphs of purity over corruption. You soon realize she has all the innocence of a cobra. Her gradual transformation, as the addictive juices of power begin to course through her veins and obli-terate those vague twinges that once passed for decent instincts, turns out to be far more absorbing than you

might expect.
The same could be said for the city hall denizens and assorted spear carriers who take part in the plot. There is Francis (The Rosary) Rafferty, who drapes pious verbiage over every thought, and somehow manages to turn the small patches of land he's acquired into "valuable tracts on which important buildings were to be erect-

Alderman Sam Noto, from a West Side ward, "felt comfortable in artifi-cial fibers and they matched his spirit and style very well." Ann Marie's cousin, the "sleek and knowing" Monsignor Morgan Fitzmanrice, became vicar general of the Archdiocese of Chicago after a career of running Catholic cemeteries.

Compared to most around him, old Mayor Thomas H. Cullen, the consummate politician ("No entrails ever told witch doctors more than Cullen's guts told him about what and how to do things"), seems almost lovable. He gives Ann Marie her start up the ladder for his own purposes, and she renurns the compline of with a twist.

Mark Richler, the mayor's scholarly
Jewish adviser, seems the most decent

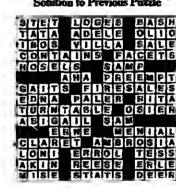
of the lot (after police Captain Paul Vincent) and eventually is sacked unjustly. (Punishment lands evenhand-edly on good guys and bad in Kenne-

At first they all seem like cardboard cutouts from Central Casting. But soon, like a squeamish spectator at a bullfight, you are caught, with reluc-tant fascination, in the ever-shifting dynamics of betrayal and greed that ever direction to their days.

give direction to their days.

Front and center in the seamy ta-bleau is Paul Michael Martin, the television reporter, whose commentaries and weekly gossip column can make

Solution to Previous Puzzle



or destroy careers, who trades favors for money from Richard Barone, the blue-chinned financier and real estate

blue-chimmed financier and real estate speculator who has built a fortune by manipulating Chicago aldermen and bending the laws when he doesn't break them.

To "P.M.," the breasts of a passing secretary are "like tumbling melons escaping the grocer's hands." Lechery is his obsession, hobby and stock in trade, and it is not long before Atin Marie is drawn into his treacherous embrace. But their close encounters—first in a seedy hotel suite maintained by P.M.'s office and later in the apartment loaned to him by Richard Barone, who naturally has them filmed by a hidden camera—are more like contests than seductions.

The reader is mostly not obliged to

The reader is mostly not obliged to observe the struggle in the customary Masters and Johnson detail. Often, in fact, P.M. has scarcely loosened his tie before Ann Marie wants to ealist his help in some power play or plot for revenge. On one steamy occasion, in her city hall office, ("Hold my calls"), he falls off her leather couch and twists his ankle before things could reach my blush threshold.

So there is much to be grateful for,

and they richly deserve each other. Even though she finally throws him out, you can't beip feeling that with flattery and cajolery he could buy his

I should add that a series of gristy homosexual murders threads its sinis-ter way through the book, with seem-ingly little connection to the main events. Only in time for the big-bang finale does everything come together on center stage. By this time the story has become so gripping that you feel like phoning Chicago to make sure the city's still there.

Anne Chamberlin, a Washington writer, wrote this review for The Wash ington Post.

### BEST SELLERS

The New York Three This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

1 SPACE, by James A. Michemer .... 2 2010: ODYSSEY TWO, by Arthor C. Clarke ..... 

MISTRAL'S DAUGHTER, by Judith Krantz
FOUNDATION'S EDGE by MASTER OF THE GAME, by Sidney Sheldon
LIFE THE UNIVERSE AND EVERYTHING, by Douglas

Adense
DIFFERENT SEASONS, by
Suppler King
DEADEYE DICK: by Kort

Forsythe Hailey MICKEY MOUSE,

IS THE PARSIFAL MOSAIC, by NONFICTION

A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by 7 KEEPING FAITH by Jimmy

8 WHEN BAD THINGS HAPPEN TO GOOD PEOPLE, by Harold S. 9 THE FALL OF FREDDIE THE 10 LIFE EXTENSION, by Durk
Peanan and Sandy Shaw

11 THE ONE MINUTE MANAGER, by Kenneth Blanchard
and Spencer Johnson

12 ATLANTIC HIGH, by William
Buckley Jr.

2 ATLANTIC HIGH, by William
Backley Jr...

3 HAVING IT ALL, by Helen
Gurley Brown

4 JANE FONDA'S WORKOUT
BOOK FOR PREGNANCY,
BRITH AND RECOVERY, by
Femmy Delyser,

15 THE PATH TO POWER: THE
YEARS OF LYNDON
JOENSON, by Robert C. Caro...

### BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

MANY years ago the great English player-writer Skid Simon made a very important point: One should try for the best result possible, and

not the best possible result.

Simon was thinking of the problems that arise with a weak partner who will not understand scientific bids aimed at determining the ideal contract. But his statement can apply in a different way, and there was a most unusual application of it on the diagramed deal.

North-South had to face a barrage

of heart bids from their opponents, who traded on the favorable vulnerability situation. It can be seen that North-South can

make a grand slam, but that East-West can save cheaply over seven clubs or seven diamonds. In seven hearts doubled, East can take six tricks, for a penalty of 1,300.

The South hand was so strong, opposite a minor two-suiter with open-ing bid values, that South could feel

reasonably confident of making a grand slam. From his angle that was the best possible result — but was it the best result possible?

He had a good idea what would happen if he bid seven diamonds: His opponents would save in seven hearts, the wealthing possible. knowing that the resulting penalty would be far less than the value of the

would be far seas uses the best possigrand slam.

So South gave up on the best possible result and tried for the best result
possible by bidding six no-trump.
This changed the picture for the opponents. They could not be sure that the

3.

they could hope that their teammates would bid and make a grand slam. So South was allowed to play six no-trump, which made easily after a heart lead to the ace. That was a score of 1,440, enough to win the board.

than the value of the small slam, and

In the replay, predictably, North-South tried for the best possible result by bidding seven diamonds and East-West duly saved in seven hearts. On a double-dummy basis, North-South can bid and make seven spades,

which needs a normal spade division. But that contract could hardly be located in the face of vigorous opposing NORTH

**◆**Q104 ♦QJ853 ♣ÃQJ75 WEST (D) ♠9872 **453** VAJ8832 **41076 4943** ♣ 10 2 SOUTH

AKJ8 VK84 **♣**K86

North and South were The bidding: Pass



West German goaltender Harald Schamacher in World Cup form against France.

# A Cup Year's Final Sips, Sweet and Sour

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The curtain falls on soccer's year of the forked tongue. Spain "organized" the World Cup, Italy won it, the minnnws of Cameroon, Algeria and Honduras laced it with unexpected spices and Brazil gave it soul. FIFA's presidency rings out the nld with congranulatory peels to the magnificence of Spanish efficiency, Magnificence? Well, to Spanish flair then, for its averting self-ioduced catastrophe in the nick of time was certainly some-

nick of time was certainly something to behold.

We shall long be indebted in the señor or señorita who, two days before the hig kiekoff, discovered that every exit door at Barcelona's Nou Camp Stadium was bung the wrong way around; they opened inward instead of our.

That was Spain '82. We rarely knew when to laugh nr cry, when to applaud or despise. The police were accused of hrutal assaults on journalists in Madrid, but there was silence on their undercover operation — code-named Orange
— that apparently foiled Basque
terrorist plans to bomb Bilbao, Alicante and Madrid and to jam radio and TV broadcasts.

Not that FIFA acknowledges such trifling undercurrents. Its president, João Havelange, deals in facts. He tells us: "This World Cup drew over two million spectators in the 17 stadia in 14 cities chosen as its venues and nearly 10 billion people, more than twice the population, followed this world championship nn televi-

Presidential antennae obviously extend beyond our ken. We should not question official statistics, but one that Havelange omitted was ly acrobatic goalkeeper of Cam-the average attendance — 35,698 eroon, of course, could not be al-

and Elnora Graham.

violence and drugs.

was the lowest at a World Cup

fir 20 years.

Italy, however, is the place for stats. The Italians glory in the £90,000 (about \$144,000) paid to each of its heroes. The Italian milk company that signed up Paolo
Rossi in advance reports 20-30
percent increases in sales. And
from Pope John Paul II to President Pertini. accolades and knighthoods have showered down to the squad's second reserve goalkeeper.
Of course, the Italians can be as

selective as FIFA when it comes to statistics. Few mention the cup-record 11 cautions that disfigured the championship effort or the fact that the Armoi have been unable. since the cup, to win on home soil against Switzerland or Czecholo-

vakia or Romania.
It would be churlish not in repeat that enough beauty and indomitable spirit emerged in the Italian effort to earn the 1982 World Cup — but, still, the linger-ing memory is of Coach Enzo Bearzot, a gaunt but basically good guy, emerging from an em-hrace with Claudio Gentile with his sunglasses smashed to bits. Bones, too, are vulnerable. Ger-

ry Armstrong's penetrating runs epitomized the bravery of the Northern Irish in the face of foul Spanish intimidation in Valencia, but a matter of weeks after being acclaimed Britain's most successful player of the tournament, Armstrong broke an ankle in a Watford reserve game.

"They gave me a golden boot," he laughed. "Now I've got a plas-

That is the power of this global event. It can transform the lives of individuals for better or for worse. Thomas N'Kono. the magnificentlowed to stay in the natural suroundings that had produced his uniquely entertaining style; he transferred to Español Barcelona (although getting his wife and two daughters out of Cameroon was a printracted affair, as the government put the squeeze on him for unpaid taxes).

Other nations demanded more than taxes from their stars. The Soviet Union dangled the carrot of freedom in front of Oleg Blokhin but, after his failure against Po-

### ROB HUGHES

land, promptly reversed that decision. "We cannot afford to lose our top men," was Konstantin Beskov's managerial explanation. "Also, you have to remember, there won't be any foreign players coming to play in Russia."

Beskov, in turn, lost (or vacated) his role, and the entire Soviet team nos role, and the entire soviet team took unmericiful criticism for what in truth had been a World Cup wrecked by unkind injuries to key players and by the toll of having played Brazil first in the severe heat and burnidity of Seville. Even so, Renate Dassaev, its elastic goalie, has emerged as that rarity—the praised individual star—in the Soviet Union.

Praise has been in short supply in West Germany, particularly for Harald Schumacher, the perpetra-tor of that horrendous foul on Patrick Battiston. The French defender has recovered from neck and spinal injuries, and although umacher has fought off threats m his goalkeeping position, the stigma of that reckless body charge will be his to his last game and be-

ship deutchsmarks that is worth, Schumacher is the ultimate loser of 1982. This new year, while the hundesliga is in repose, the word persists that his national manager, Jupp Derwall, will soon become the first hundestrains in his company. the first bundestrainer in history in leave office in midtern.

Outside West Germany, mana gers come and go more frequently than players. Third-place Poland was somewhat bizarre: Antoni Peiehnicezk "resigned." his No. 2 was installed, and then the process reversed — leaving (1 think) Piecb-niczek in command.

Fourth placed Michel Hidalgo, having thrilled us with a true taste of gypsy French soccer, stepped down, all by himself, to control his country's coaching system. Fine -a burglar had taken his car, his cups and his medals.

Jose Santamaria probably felt little better. The sack he might have expected fullowing Spain's feeble World Cup, but it must have galled to see his federation's president, Pablo Porta, so handsomely re-elected.

The mastery of survival is not, however, a pnrely politician's trick. Miljan Miljanie publicly accepted responsibility for Yugoslavia's dreadful cup failure and then shuffled off to a lucrative post with Valencia in Spain while three of his players — Vladimir Petrovic, Safet Susie and Dusan Savie — found that his signed promise of immediate release in foreign clubs had been withdrawn.

Mind you. Miljanie is far from the richest loser of 1982. The Brazilians were, for me unashamedly, the true spirit of the World Cup. Nevertheless, Italy deserved to to terms of lost esteem and the hundreds of thousands of sponsor- the doctor who plays as if on stilts, and Tele Santana, the manager who liberated the Brazilian style, are fortunate to still be calling the

Socrates suggested he would quit after Spain, but has been tempted by a two-year contract said to be for a minimum of £20,000 a month and guaranteed time off for his medicine. And Santana? "Coaching Brazil is a good way to grow old quickly," he had said. Rather than do that, he nipped off to Saudi Arabia, where

a two-year club stint will make him a dollar millionaire. Ah, well. It's only a game, hard-ly life or death — unless your name is Domingo Padīlla Lainez or José Maria Maldonado. Lainez was a young Honduran who took his own life when a shocking refereeing decision cost his team a cup victory over Spain. And Mal-donadn was the president of Mundiespaña, whose wretched tickets and hotels organization was to have been officially investigated after the World Cup.

Maldonadn's fatal heart attack takes to the grave much of the acrimony that ruined the tournament for a few thousand genuine followers of soccer — those not content to sit with 10 hillion others and watch the game second-hand on the box. They may never know ex-actly why they missed out on a magnificent time.

The sports newspaper l'Equipe announced Tuesday that Paoln Rossi, who led the lialy to World Cup victory after playing only three matches all season following a two-year suspension for his involvement in a soccer bribery scandal, has been elected European player of the year, United Press In-ternational reported from Paris.

### Dokes-Weaver Rematch Is Ordered

PANAMA CITY. — The World Boxing Association has ordered a rematch of the Dec. 10 fight in which Michael Dokes dethroned Mike Weaver as its heavyweight

WBA President Gilberto Mendoza said late Monday that the decision was made at a special meeting of the WBA's executive committee during which videotapes of the controversial light were shown three times with boxing experts and doctors offering their assess-

The fight was stopped early in the first round by referee Joey Weaver was knocked down in

Joe Cribbs on his TD run.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

CONFERENCE
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6 2 0 755 199 114
5 2 1 882 202 142
5 2 0 825 177 145
5 4 0 825 125 142
4 4 0 590 154 171

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CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Nation Offices
24 5 6 165 113
20 10 7 157 128

12 21 4 138 159 6. 19 10 116 157 5 21 6 109 153

18 11 8 192 149 15 16 3 137 142

the opening seconds but appeared to have recovered when Curtis stopped the fight.

The sudden ending prompted a charge by Weaver that a fix had

been arranged by promoter Don King, a remark for which he later apologized.

King's son Carl manages Dokes.
Carl King called the WBA ruling unfair, adding, "I have to stand with Joey Curtis's decision to stop the right." He said the effect of the ruling will be to make referees more hesitant about stopping

Curtis has said he had acted as he did because of the death of Korean Duk Koo Kim as the result of a brain injury suffered in a WBA

Franklin, Defense. Lead Dolphins to

Victory Over Bills

United Press International MIAMI - Two touchdowns by fullback Andra Franklin and a stubborn defense led the Miami Dolphins to a 27-10 National Football League victory over the Buffaln Bills here Monday night. The 4-4 Bills must beat New England on Sunday to make the playoffs; the Dolphins (6-2) had already gained a playoff spot.

Buffalo scored on its first play from scrimmage, when running back Joe Cribbs slipped through a bole up the middle and raced 62 yards. The next time the Bills got the hall they drove from their 4 to the Miami 30, where Efren Herrera

kicked a 48-yard field goal. But the Dolphin defense, led by end Kim Bokamper, saftles Glenn and Lyle Blackwood and cornerback Fulton Walker, shut down the Bills the rest of the way.

Tony Nathan's one-yard plunge cut Buffaio's lead to 10-7 at halftime. Franklin scored on runs of 2 and 6 yards in, respectively, the and byards in, respectively, the third and fourth periods; both touchdowns were set up by Buffalo fumbles. Uwe von Schamann kicked field goals of 35 and 30 yards.

The victory was Miami Coach Don Shula's 200th in regular-sea-

Monday's Result Migmil 27, Buffolo 10

N.Y., Jets at Kantas City N.Y., Jets at Kantas City N.Y., Glasts of Philodetchio St. Louis at Washinstan Chicaso at Tompa Bay

Chicago et Tompa Bay Buffalo et New England Cincinnati at Houston Cleveland at Pittsburgh Miami et Battimers Attanto et New Orleans

Mancini in the same Las Vegas ring about a month earlier.
"It is a situation that is present-

ed when there are fights with a controversial result, and this is nne of them," Elias Cordoba, president of the WBA's world championships committee, said of the order for the rematch,

The committee faulted the referce for not having giveo Weaver an eight-second count when he was knocked down 40 seconds into the

noted that Curtis gave Weaver only five seconds to recover. "He should have complied with the rule and counted the eight seconds," he

"He took rights away from Weaver by ant completing the

Mendoza said the fight must take place within 90 days, by March 27. He said Don King will have a period of 30 days, starting Monday, to agree on terms for the bout

If the agreement is not reached by then, the fight will be put up for public auction within 10 days. Don Manuel, Weaver's repre-

sentative, presented the pention for review to the executive committee.

We asked for the review be-

cause we were not in agreement and we thought that the decision was not fair. Weaver and I are grateful to the association for the decision to repeat the fight," Manuel said. Ed Brown, the WBA's vice pres-

ident for North America, said that all the officials and authorities for the new fight will be selected by the association and not by the local boxing authorities where it will take place.

The site has yet to be determined.

Ex-Champ Oguma Retires
Former World Boxing Council
flyweight champion Shop Oguma
31, has announced his retirement, United Press International reported from Tokyo.

During a 13-year career, Oguma won the title from Betalio Gon-zalez of Venezuela in October. 1974, lost it to Miguel Canto of Mexico in January, 1975 and re-gained it with a ninth-round knockout of South Korean Park Chan-Hee in May, 1980. He was again dethroned, by Mexican Antonin Avelar, o year later.

Oguma had a 38-10-1 record with 20 knockouts. **NFL Standings** 2 5 0 .275 154 152 2 5 0 .375 74 154 3 5 0 .375 134 154 3 5 0 .375 134 167 3 5 0 .375 189 185 1 7 0 .125 179 230 Philodelphio 3 5
Son Francisco 3 5
LA Roms 1 7
1x-citoched playoff berth 1

**NFL Playoff Format** 

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The top elekt trams in each of
the American and Notional conferences will odvance to the baryolis [see ille-breakers section
for determination of audiffers], and will be
seeded 1 to 5 for the duration of the siquality by
worklast percentages and the-breakers;
January 19AFC and NFC (First Round)

8 of 1,7 of 2 to 43 5 5 4.

AFC and NFC (Second Resard)

Lowest remaining seeds of highest remaining
seeds; second-lowest seeds of second-lowest
seeds.

NHL Standings

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D.Smith 151, G.Smith (4), Ogradnick (20), Leoch 1511. WALES CONFERENCE
Petrics, Division

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21 9 6 158 107
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16 13 7 138 120
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10 21 4 115 161 **NHL Scoring Leaders** 

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Green Bay of Detroit.

LA Roms at Son Francisco

LA Rolders of Son 1989a

Denver of Seattle ds.
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Anners of Jan. 15-14 games of name of his
oliding Seeds.
Josephy 36
Conference Championy 36 er Bewe XVII, at Pe AFC vs. NFC chamblens
February 4
Pre Bewi, of Hotobs
AFC all-stars vs. NFC off-eters TIE-AREAKER

2. Conterence purpes, if equal Three Teams

1. Need-to-hand street teams
1. Need-to-hand street teams to the club has defeated about of the eithers or one Club has lost to such of the eithers.)
2. Steps 2 through 5 as above.
(Neigh 1 free clubs remain filed order a third is a standard duration of the team of the property of the clubs remain filed order or third is a standard duration of the team.)

By Ira Berkow New York Times Service CAMBRIDGE, Massachussets - The new judge brand-new, having been sworn in only three days before - returned from the courtroom at noon last Thursday and entered the chambers in the Middlesex County Courthouse here. He is going through a two-week orientation period. After that, the 37-year-old judge will sit oo the bench in the Roxbury District Court. He is one of only 16 black judges in the state and federal system of The new judge was wearing the black pleated robe of the judiciary, which, of course, is customary. But when he began to unzip the robe, something unusual struck the eye. It was the ring he wore on the fourth finger of his right hand. It is a player's ring and emblematic of the Boston Celtics' championship season of 1969.

Its wearer was born Robert Malcolm Graham on Feb.

23, 1945, in Parrott, Georgia, the second child of Bobbie and Flances Gerham. Life was not easy for blacks in Georgia in those times. His father, who tended a small farm, was able to get only as far as the second grade before quitting school to work. Wheo Mal — that's what they called the second son —

Judge Robert Malcolm Grahate, in chambers.

After his senior year, 1967, he was drafted in the first round by the Boston Celdes in the National Basketball Association.

He soon became a starter. He was a quick, scrappy player who would routinely dive across the floor to get

But he began to feel uncommonly tired in games. In his second season, Graham went to a hospital for a checkup. He was found to have a disease known as sarcoidosis, a multisystem disorder involving various organs and tissues and debilitating to the system. Its cause is unknown.

Graham missed numerous games but played in the playoffs, as the Celtics won their second straight NBA

EASTERN CONFERENCE Atlantic Division

Ex-Celtic Graham Makes a Final Step From Court to Court He then retired for a year, hoping for total remission so he could resume his basketball career.

> like discipline and hard work, but it's got to be put in the Although medication could control his disease,

said. "It can be good and it can teach important lessons

"But I realized that basketball can't be everything," be

Graham would never play pro basketball again. He decided to try law. He liked it, especially for the

independence it might provide. "You can go anywhere and hang up a shingle," he said.

He entered the Boston College law school, a 25-yearnld full-time student with a wife and daughter, At Boston College, he received the Earl Warren Legal Defense Fund Award, and in 1974 passed the Massachusetts State Bar

For eight years he practiced with the Boston law firm of Budd, Reilly and Wiley. Then, two months ago, outgo-ing Gov. Edward J. King nominated Graham for district

Graham would get the appointment, honored, to be sure, but feeling deep responsibility.

"I know there's a cynicism about the court system," he

said, "and I think part of that has to do with the judges often being too aloof from the community. I'd like the people to know more about what's going on in the courts, d wby certain decisions are made. "I'd start with school children coming in to see how it's

run, and I think there could better a working relationship between the courts and various social-service agencies."

Graham's jurisdiction is in a heavily black area.

I don't think the courts overall have been friendly to blacks," be said. "It's a system based on precedent, and some of the precedent goes back to when we had a slaveholding society."

When Graham was sworn in, in the chambers of the

Massachusetts House of Representatives, King made the opening remarks. He said the new appointee had shown excellence and compassion in his practice of the law, and it was expected that as a sitting judge he would be "an appearance and a state of the law." anchor and a symbol."

The 250 people present, many of them members of the judiciary and legislature, applauded politely. But Graham's younger daughter, 4-year-old Tracey, jumped to her fect and waved and cheered.

### U.S. College Basketball Polls

was 2, he moved the family to White Plains, New York.

They found an apartment in the nnly public housing

roject in the community. With a government tent subsi-

dy and a job as a sanitation worker, Bobbie Graham

could provide for his family, which would include a third

The Grahams lived in a predominately black housing project. It was crowded and the tensions within were similar to those of inner cides — there was frustration and

Mal stayed out of trouble, though, and was a good

student and showed signs of being a talented athlete.

In 1963, he received a basketball scholarship to New York University—it was probably the only way he could have afforded to attend college. The school had good basketball teams in those days and Graham a well-built.

broke most of the school's scoring records.

He also was outstanding in the classroom. He would receive the distinguished Rudolf Brosius key as NYU's

outstanding business writing and speaking student.

United Press International NEW YORK — The United Press international new YORK — The United Press international board of cooches' top 20 college basistability ratings Illust-aloce voits and records in parenthems). 4. Virginio (3) 5. LICLA (7) e. Altiborno 7. SL John's 1. Indiana (24) 18-8) 2. Memphis 51. (5) (8-8) 8. Tomessee 9. town 10. Georgetown 11. Arkanses 12. Missouri 12. Lauisville (1) 14. Syrbause 15. Nevedo-Los Vess 18. Villianova 17. Ne Carolina St. 18. Housden 19. Tulsa 20. Wast Virginia & Termes 3. Virginio [1] [1-1] 4. Kontucky (7-1) 5. UCLA 14-11 6. Alabama 16-0]. 7. 51. John's 110-01 18. JOHN (4-1) 14. Arkonsos (7-6) 15. Nevedo-Las Vegos (7-0) ESCORTS & GUIDES

18. No. Carolina \$1. 14-11 19. Sauffrwestern La. 18-0) The Associated Press HEWYORK — The top 20 teams in the Associated Press callege baskerboll soil, with first-place votes in parentheses, records and jobol l. indiana (48)

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Washinston 89, Chicago 87 (Grevey 22, Haywood 17; Cerzine, Theus 16, Deliey 17).
Denver 130, Golden State 138 (English 41, Vondeweghe 29; Richardson 31, Short 25).

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### **OBSERVER**

### Unfit to Be Tied

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — It's my impression that men don't get as many neckries for Christmas as they used to. I certainly don't, and it's too bad.

The reason is that Christmas neckties became a big joke a few years ago. How awful they were. How they never matched the color of your eyes. How they didn't go with your personality, and so on. It became such a common joke that children and women, the givers of Christmas necknies, stopped the practice for fear you might think

they were laughing at you.

The same fate has recently befallen blenders as wedding anniversary gifts. It got so you couldn't give a blender without everybody laughing at you. As a result, I haven't received a single blender on my seven past anniversaries.

Since I wear out blenders at a fast clip, I'm sorry about this development. I miss the old days when an anniversary was good for at least three blenders. Even one would be better than the case of Geritol I got for my last anniver-

The waning of the Christmas oecktie is more troublesome, though. A man can get through life without a blender, but if you hope to make it without a necktie, as Ted Williams has, you'd better be capable of batting 400. And the greatest virtue of the Christmas necktie was that you didn't have to take the rap for it.

For several years now, bereft of Christmas neckties, I've had to choose my own, a task for which I

A few years ago, occding some-thing to wear with a shirt that had orange and blue stripes, I bought a necktie covered with large lavender, brown and orange figures shaped like giant amoebas, only to be told, "You lonk just like an Easter egg."

Once I was photographed for the cover of Time. (Charles de. Gaulle was dead by then, and the newsmagazines were desperate for subject matter.) Naturally I received many letters from strangers. Half of them said my necktie didn't go with my shirt. Millions who didn't write must have been equally offended, for they recoiled from that week's issue of the magazine in such num-

bers that I gained the distinction of appearing on the poorest selling Time cover of the year.

There was a good deal of gloating about this in the necktic industry, and in my family as well.

"If your necktie hadn't been a

disgustingly unfashionable width, you wouldn't have brought Time magazine to the edge of bankrupta necktie vice president wrote. my Time necktie was even worse than the ones they used to give at Christmas.

Well, it was just as bad. I'll give them that. What made it so embarrassing was that the necktie was my own choice. The wonderful thing about Christmas neckties was that you didn't have to blame yourself when people sneered.

If they sneered too obnoxiously, you could say. "I'm wearing it be-cause it was a Christmas necktie from my 7-year-old daughter," and leave them feeling mean-spirited for belittling a tiny tot's gesture of

With a good supply of Christmas neckties to get you through the year you had a defense that was as good in August as the week after Christmas. This thing? Well you know how it is — somebody gave it to me last Christmas and I wanted to be able to say I'd worn it at

I don't know how necktie moxie is acquired, but I have a friend who has it, and I suspect he spends half his time studying men's fashion magazines. His neckties are always perfectly matched to his eye color, to his hairline — which is color, to his hairline — which is receding — and to his shirt, suit, socks and briefcase. For me, this would be as difficult as outwitting a computer at calculus.

Whar's more, his neckties are always exactly the right width decreed by the fashion industry for any given week. When we dine to-gether he looks so pained by the sight of my necktie that I invariably order boiled lobster so the tie will be hidden under the bib they always wrap around your neck.

I suspect he's one man who's glad the Christmas necktie is disappearing. He probably thought they really were funny. It irks me now that I think about him. I think I'll give him a blender on his wedding anniversary next year. New York Times Service

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### A Window on Childhood

Totto-chan and Her Japanese Upbringing

By Christine Chapman International Herold Tribune

OKYO — Japan's current best-selling book is the true story of a little girl who comes home from school one day with her dress shredded from crawling under barbed-wire fences and explains to her mother: "As I was walking along the road, a lot of children I didn't know threw knives at my back." Her name is Totto-chan and she may be the Japanese counterpart of Tom Sawyer. She may also be the first child in literary history to be ex-

pelled from first grade. Among ber other escapades are fishing in a cesspool for a purse she has dropped, and later falling into it; risking her life to help a classmate, a polio victim, climb a tree; disrupting classes, fighting with bullies, roughhousing with her dog until he bites off her ear; and trying to make friends with a despised Korean boy. "Totto-chan: The Little Girl at

the Window" was written by Japan's foremost television personality, Tetsuko Kuroyanagi — the original Tono-chan, which was Kuroyanagi's childhood nickname. (Chan is the familiar form of the bonorific san.) Since its publication in March 1981, the book has sold 5.37 million copies in Japanese, making it the biggest best seller in postwar Japanese publishing history, according to the publisher, Kodansha Ltd. An English translation, by Dorothy Britton, came out last spring and has sold 320,000 copies in Japan alone, another record.

After one too many misdeeds - such as standing by her class-room window to invite street mu sicians to play - Totto-chan is dropped from the public school system. Her mother enrolls for in a progressive private schoolein southwest Tokyo, in the years just before World War II, when "a man called Hitler was starting to do terrible things." Kuroyanagi writes: "Those were the days when you could still find crayfish in the pond near their house in Tokyo, and the garbage man's

cart was pulled by a great big ox."

The child was entranced with the new school because it was held in six former rail cars. When the headmaster interviewed the 7-

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been expelled, but "she felt she was considered different from other ebildreo and slightly strange." This book is Kuroyanagi's tribute to her new headmaster, the innovative Sosaku Kobayashi, and to the Tomoe School which allowed children to learn outside of the strict regimen of public education.

The book owes its unusual popularity to the Japanese reverence for childhood, a dissatisfaction with the demanding educational system and admiration for an attractive woman who has gone against tradition to make her career her life. Kuroyanagi is a flamboyant symbol to millions of housewives whose lives are dedicated to marriage and mother-

Kuroyanagi is the host of three

weekly television shows. "The Best Ten." which features hit songs, has 30 million to 35 million viewers; "Tetsuko's Room" is an interview show on which Kuroyanagi's frankness draws comparison with the American journalist Barbara Walters. She has also acted on the stage. Her other books include the nonfic-tion "From New York with Love," which chronicles her year in the United States in 1972; and Pandas and I," which reflects her longtime interest in the giant panda. She is also creating a na-tional theater for the deaf, financed by royalties from her best seller. She said she may attend an international conference for the deaf in Italy next summer to per-

dear in Italy next summer to perform with her deaf acting troupe.

Kurroyanagi's vivacity, quick
win and sometimes outlandish
diss cause comment among conventuatial Japanese. She delights
in her "problem," as she calls it,
of being, honest and outspoken. She is a natural charmer in a country where "charming" wom-en are seen and not beard. Talking about ber career one afternoon in a restaurant near the TV studio, she said: "I oever wanted to be an actress. I wanted

to be an opera singer and studied

at Tokyo College of Music, but

"She shrugged. "I thought, one day I will get married, so I asked myself, What is a good mother for my chil-dren? To read fairy tales profesyear-old girl, he listened to ber sionally so they will respect me, I talk for four bours, Kuroyanagi decided, I was 20 or 21 years old then. After one year of training

with NHK" - Japan's national broadcasting company, Nippon Hoso Kyokai — "I became a very popular actress "

Kuroyanagi had answered an NHK newspaper advertisement offering to train a young man or woman for television acting. She recalled: "Six thousand young people came to take the test. Seventeen were chosen finalists and I WOOL

After almost 30 years in the business doing character roles for soap operas and for the past few years hosting weekly broadcasts, she has been named the No. 1 television personality in Japan for six straight years. Kuroyanagi, who says she is 48,

assessed her appeal: "Some people really love me and some think am too strong a character. When I started, television didn't want individuality. I tried so hard to be ordinary. Now individuality is popular and they tell me to show it. I think I am exactly the

She plans to continue the story of her life in television in a new book, scheduled for publication in two years.

In October, Kuroyanagi made a tour of televisioo talk shows in New York and Los Angeles to help promote the English version of "Totto-chan," which was re-leased this fall in the United States and Britain.

"Mainly, the interviewers asked me about women in Japan. My role, my activity, shows a beightened status for women, especially in the television field. I am not a woman's leader, but with my huge number of viewers I try to talk about peace or love for others or about the handicapped. Little by little when I have a chance, I put such messages on

Last year when Kuroyanagi addressed the Foreign Correspondents Press Club in Tokyo, her book had sold 4.5 million copies in nine months. She said then: "I owe a lot to the women. Women have made 'Totto-chan' a best seller. A woman wrote it and women are reading it."

One of the women who read it was Hiroko Hayashi, the wife of a doctor, mother of four grown children and grandmother of a girl and a boy. "On television Kuroyanagi-san is a unique person," Mrs. Hayashi said. "She talks so



Tetsuko Kuroyanagi

much and she's smart. I like her and I wanted to know about her childhood. To read about a school that makes something of the talents of children who are called ochikobore, or emotional drop-outs, was interesting. It

would be good if there were such schools today."

Much of the attraction of "Tolto-chan" springs from a yearning among the Japanesse to make their children's education less demanding and more stimulating. Rote learning is traditional, as children must pass rugged exami-nations for entrance into junior high school, senior high and col-lege. The schools their talents qualify them for determine bow successful they will be financially.

The Japanese acknowledge that the process is regrettable, but say it is necessary. Practical parents believe that a school like Tottochan's liberal Tomoe do not prepare children for "living in this world." Tomoe encouraged childreo 10 express themselves through music, dance, sports. Each ehild began the day with his favorite subject. Each learned from a farmer how to plant a field, and took English from a Japanese elassmate who had lived

Rei Iwasaki, 15, who is preparing for high school entrance examinatioos, said after reading the book: "Every school should be like Tomoe. Children become enthusiastie and feel free learning there. If there were a girl like Tot-to-chan, I would like to be good friends with her, but I've never seen ooe before."

"I feel sorry for children to day." Kuroyanagi said. "Children should be natural. If I hadn't been expelled from public school and gone to Tomoe, I would have been confused and had an inferiority complex."

Tomoe School huroed down in 1945 during a U.S. bombing raid. As the book ends, Totto-chan is lying in a erowded evacuation train, squeezed in among adults, heading northeast, and planning to meet her headmaster again

The headmaster, Kobayashi, died in 1963, never having been able to rehuild Tomoe, and Tetsuko Kuroyanagi did not become a teacher there as she had promised him. But her book has reminded millions of Japanese what children think education sbould be.

### **PEOPLE** Leo Ryan's Daughter Wed at Guru's Ranch

The daughter of Leo Ryan, t. U.S. congressman killed white investigating the Peoples Temple religious cult in Guyana, has been married, in a ceremony dedicated to forgetting "the tragedy" of Jonestown. Shannon Ryan, 30, was married in Rajneeshpuran. Oregon, on the ranch of Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, the guru she follows. Ryan, known as Ma Prem Amrita Pritam, wed Peter Waight, 37. called Swami Anand Subhus. One bottle of champague given to the couple was labeled, "With Bhagwan, even Kool-Aid becomes chanipague." The reference was to the evanide-laced drink used in the 1978 murder-suicide of more that 900 followers of the Rev. Jones after Ryan and four other were killed in an airsing ambush

Nancy Reagan led a list of it women selected as the Top Style Makers of the Year by the Nation al Hairdressers and Cosmetological Association. The U.S. first lady was joined on the list by the actresses and singers Loui Anderson, Sheena Easton, Linda Evans, Mor. gan Fairchild, Lynda Gray, Barbara Mandrell, Olivia Newton-John, Diana Ross and Raquel Weich.

Elizabeth Taylor is in Israel on a 10-day visit to the Mideast that is to include a meeting Tuesday with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and a trip to Lebanco. "I believe that everyone around the world must do his utmost to help in achieving peace anywhere," the actress said on arrival in Tel Aviv. A spokesman said Taylor would "vis it children who have suffered mental and physical disorders as a result of the military conflicts in the region, as well as make stops in hospitals, rehabilitation centers and orphanages."

Judy Mazel, writer of the "Bever-ly Hills Diet," is more sad than mad over a recent goof by Clar-idge's, the posh London hotel that tries to keep its clients happy at all costs. When Mazel dispatched favorite conturier dress to the hote. laundry for a once-over-lightly, detachable collar was lost. Clar idge's, unruffled, sent a represent tive to Rome to get a replacement from the dressmaker. But when it was delivered to Marel's suite -a a cost of \$500, paid by the hotel it was found that the Italians ha sent the wrong collar.

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